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The Courier-Journal.

Lord Byron wrote: "Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print." And, if one is in business, it is PROFITABLE, too. And, if one is to remain in business, it is also NECESSARY.

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LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1907.—14 PAGES.

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The Weather.
Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:
Kentucky—Rain Saturday and colder in extreme west portion; Sunday fair and colder.
Indiana—Rain Saturday; Sunday fair and colder.
Tennessee—Rain Saturday and colder in west portion; Sunday fair and colder.

THE LATEST.

The Observatore Romano yesterday published the text of an encyclical addressed by the Pope to the French Catholics. In this document the Pontiff said that his chief object in addressing the faithful in France was to comfort them in their sufferings, which he felt deeply. There was, however, great consolation in the fact that the Catholics of France were united. The French Government's declaration of war was not only against the Christian faith, but against all spiritual ideas. The French Catholics must be prepared for all sorts of trials, but they were certain of final victory.

In spite of warnings that he would be killed if he appeared on the streets of Jackson, A. Floyd Byrd, who is prosecuting James Hargis and the other Breathitt county feud leaders, went to the courthouse and took his accustomed place. On account of the ending of the special term of court it will not be possible to try Hargis for several weeks. Should the trial take place in Jackson, under similar conditions existing during the last few days, troops will be sent to protect the court.

All previous records of the House of Representatives were broken yesterday when in an hour and thirty-five minutes 628 private pension bills were passed, including 175 originating in the Senate. With Representative Capron, of Rhode Island, in the chair, the House passed seven bills a minute. The fastest previous record made by the House for celebrity in passing private pension bills was 535 in one day.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade conditions, indicate that unreasonably high temperatures in many sections have caused serious serious slumps in business. The outlook for the steel and iron industries is very bright, while in other lines the activity is fully satisfactory.

Attorney General Bonaparte yesterday announced that the order for the military court-martial of Corporal Knowles, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, accused of attempting to murder Capt. Macklin, was because the Federal laws of that State relating to the crime charged was defective.

A tidal wave has devastated some of the Dutch East Indian islands south of Achn. The loss is very great. According to a brief official dispatch, 300 persons perished on the island of Tanana, while forty are known to have been drowned on the island of Simulu.

Clarence F. Turner, treasurer of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, which left Porto Rico December 26 for New York, was towed into Hamilton, Bermuda, yesterday by a steamer which picked her up disabled.

Six trainmen formed a human chain and rescued from the water of a swollen Indiana creek Arley Fields and two women who had been thrown into the water by the overturning of a buggy. Fields swam with the women on his back.

Fred Gilman, former head of the Home Bank of Goodland, Ind., which failed two years ago for \$240,000, was arrested yesterday at Bloomington, Ill. It is alleged he accepted deposits, knowing the institution to be insolvent.

The upper house of the Tennessee Legislature yesterday adopted a resolution endorsing President Roosevelt's stand on the discharge of the negro soldiers at Brownsville, Tex. The House adopted the same resolution Thursday.

Two bills aimed at lobbyists were introduced in the Indiana Legislature, and in the first flood of new measures a rap was taken at the Standard Oil Company. The bill fixing railroad passenger rates at two cents was passed.

While endeavoring to separate two negro inmates, who were fighting, Robert Gillen, keeper of the Madison county poor farm, was attacked by one of the contestants. Gillen shot him, probably fatally.

Striking towboatmen on the Monongahela river yesterday patrolled the stream in an effort to force strike-breakers to leave their work. The men are demanding a considerable increase in wages.

The old home of former Congressman Vincent Boring has been selected as the site for the new Government building to be erected at London.

For the first time since August there is no case of yellow fever in Cuba. The last person suffering from the disease is dead at Sagua la Grande.

Assistant District Attorney Smyth, of New York, said yesterday that the trial of Harry Thaw would begin on January 11.

FLOYD BYRD DARES DANGER

Goes To Court In Face of Threats To Kill.

Warned That Death May Be His Portion.

Trial of Hargis Cannot Be Held For Weeks.

Oral Evidence Desired In the Court of Appeals.

MORE SENSATIONS EXPECTED.

Jackson, Ky., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Special Judge William Carnes convened court this morning and held a short session in order to officially notify the attorneys of the temporary writ of prohibition issued against him by the Court of Appeals, after which he adjourned until Friday, January 18. Should Judge Carnes return to Jackson on that day and again call the Hargis case it will be impossible to try, as the special term expires the following day.

A regular term of court begins in the district Monday, January 21, at Campion, Wolfe county, and a Special Judge cannot call a special term while a regular term is in session in the district; therefore, it will likely be several weeks before another effort is made to try Jim Hargis or any of the others indicted for the murder of Dr. Cox.

During the session this morning the defense was represented only by Attorney O. H. Pollard, as on yesterday, and neither the defendant nor either of his other counsel was present. This was the second occasion a session of court was held without the presence of Hargis, and this fact will also be made officially known to the Court of Appeals by the attorneys for the Commonwealth at the hearing on Tuesday.

Sensational Testimony Expected.

During the day attorneys Adams and Byrd secured the names of twelve witnesses who will be summoned to appear before the Court of Appeals on Tuesday to give oral testimony in support of the motion for a permanent writ of prohibition, and it is said some sensational testimony will develop.

Adjutant General Henry Lawrence, who arrived here last night to look over the situation, left for Frankfort this morning. He held conferences with Judge Carnes, the attorneys for the prosecution and defense and also with Judge Hargis during the night, but he refused to discuss the nature of the various conferences or what conclusion he had reached, if any.

Impossible To Check Riot.

During the conference between the Adjutant General and the attorneys for the Commonwealth, the latter laid the status of the whole case before Adjutant General Lawrence and frankly told him the state of feeling existing on the part of the anti-Hargis faction. Attorney Byrd informed Gen. Lawrence that while the representatives of the Commonwealth had succeeded so far in preventing a disturbance, he did not believe it was in the power of any man to quell a riot if the trial of the case was further continued in the manner in which it had been the first four days this week.

That was one reason the attorneys for the Commonwealth appealed to the Appellate Court for the writ of prohibition, as it was realized by them that another decision by Judge Carnes favorable to the defense meant bloodshed, and the probable sacrifice of many lives. Mr. Byrd said he firmly believed that had Judge Carnes carried out his intention on Thursday of appointing an elisor, and the man had been a Hargis-Callahen henchman, the members of the anti-Hargis faction would have wrecked the courthouse, and perhaps destroyed every man within its walls.

Threats Against Byrd.

Friends of Attorneys Byrd and Joubert live in deadly fear that some harm will befall them, and every precaution is taken to prevent any harm coming to them.

Two hours before the time set for court this morning, Mr. Byrd was called upon at his hotel by two friends, who told him that threats had been made against him no longer ago than yesterday. This information was regarded rather lightly by Mr. Byrd during the talk of the first friend, but on the visit of the second one he took it more seriously and thought that perhaps his life might be in danger. This information was conveyed to Attorney Joubert by two of the best citizens of the town, one of whom told him the source of his information, which was authentic and to the effect that a person closely identified with the Hargis faction had stated in a crowd of desperate men that Byrd and Joubert ought to be shot down in the streets, as that

would put an end to all future prosecutions.

Byrd Braved Danger.

Notwithstanding the warnings of alleged threats, Attorney Byrd occupied his accustomed seat in the court room during the brief session this morning and took an active part in the proceedings with Commonwealth's Attorney Adams.

During the session to-day Judge Carnes allowed the claims of the witnesses for the Commonwealth and discharged them, saying they would not be needed when the case was called next Friday, as it would of necessity have to be passed until some later date. The people of Jackson are anxious to have the trials transferred to some other county because of the bitter feeling on both sides, and before leaving for his home to-day Judge Carnes said he believed that would be the only proper solution and the only way to prevent serious trouble.

Courier-Journal In Demand.

When it became known about during the day that John Smith had confessed and that his confession would appear exclusively in to-day's Courier-Journal, the correspondent was flooded with inquiries regarding the truth of the rumor, as every one was anxious to know if the alleged murderer of Dr. Cox had really confessed and who was implicated, and when the train arrived to-night with the papers containing the full confession people ran over each other to get the news first.

The confession fell like a bombshell in the camp of the defense, as it had been reported many times that Smith was ready to talk, but each time he had failed to respond to the pleadings of his family, and the report during the day was regarded in the nature of another canard.

When it was first reported that Smith had confessed, he was sent for by one of the Hargises, but he had gone to his home in the country. His brother, Town Marshal Govan Smith, was sent to him.

(Concluded On 7th Page, 7th Column)

HUMAN CHAIN SAVES THREE FROM DEATH

Men Lock Hands To Rescue Drowning Persons.

Young Farmer Swims With Women On His Back.

Hard Struggle In Water.

Bedford, Ind., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Arley Fields, a young farmer living at Silverville, in this county, who was taking his wife and mother in a buggy to Oolitic, through a misunderstanding of directions, drove into the wrong ford across Salt creek, where the water was fifteen feet deep. The buggy turned over and the occupants were thrown into the ice-cold, deep water.

Neither of the women could swim, but young Fields managed to get both of them on his back, so that he could swim with them a distance of fifty feet, although sinking several times, to where a great pile of waste stones had been dumped from one of the quarries. He got a hold on the rocks and clung there for half an hour, shouting for help and holding the women. All were nearly submerged and almost frozen when they were discovered by a Monon switching crew. The six trainmen, by locking hands, were able to get down to the drowning people and rescued them one at a time.

Fields' wife was almost dead when taken out, and the others were in little better condition. The bravery of Fields saved the women. He could have escaped easily himself, but refused to leave the women, and said he would have died with them before deserting them. The horses, a valuable team, worth \$250, were drowned.

WITH LITTLE SON'S PICTURE BEFORE HIM

Civil Engineer Cuts Throat From Ear to Ear With Mexican Machete.

Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 11.—With the picture of his little boy resting on a chair in such a position that it would be the last thing he could see, Harry H. Nathan, a civil engineer, in the employ of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railway, was found dead in his room here this evening, his throat cut almost from ear to ear. That the wound was self-inflicted was evident. The weapon used was a Mexican machete and was found near the body. Dependence it is believed prompted the act.

Mrs. Nathan and the child are at present in New Orleans.

Goldman Case Continued.

New York, Jan. 11.—Emma Goldman had a hearing to-day on a charge of having made an inflammatory speech at a meeting Sunday. After the police man who made the arrest had told of Miss Goldman's speech, her attorney obtained a continuance until Tuesday. By agreement of the prosecution, Alexander Berkman and John Corryell, who were arrested at the same meeting, will be discharged Tuesday. The evidence, it is said, being insufficient to hold them.

NEGRO VOTE ISSUE IN RACE

Registration Certificates the Bone of Contention

Between the Candidates For Mayor of Lexington.

Many Phases To the Hottest Race In Years.

BOLTING TICKET PROBABLE.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Small slips of paper, on which certain writings have been made, constitute the issue in the warmest political campaign which has ever been fought out in Lexington. The campaign is now in progress, with these small slips of paper the main topic of conversation.

Where they are, how many there are, and how they will be used, are questions which cause the differences between the followers of the rival candidates for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Lexington. Further, these slips constitute a mine which will result in a bolt in the party, with an independent candidate for Mayor, and perhaps a Republican candidate also.

These slips of paper, about which so much is being heard in Lexington just now, are registration certificates. They show that certain men, duly qualified as voters, have registered before the proper officers, and have had themselves entered on the books as Democrats, as to as to entitle them to participate in a Democratic primary. What complicates the situation is that these certificates are not held by the voters to whom they are issued. The voters are negroes, a few of whom have always voted the Democratic ticket, others who have not, and some who have voted as the dollar day.

In the hands of a few men—just how many is a question in dispute—these certificates are held, and it is said that they are now locked up in some convenient safe. The number of the certificates is also in question. It is conservatively estimated that not less than 1,400 of these certificates are outstanding, in the hands of a few of the Democratic leaders. On the other hand, it is claimed by some that their number is only about 500, and that all except about 150 of these are honestly registered negroes.

Primary On February 7.

Two Democrats, both men of the highest business standing, are candidates for Mayor on the Democratic ticket. Each seeks to be the nominee of the party at the election in 1907. The primary which will decide who will be the nominee is to be held in Lexington on Thursday, February 7. Backed by the administration of Mayor Thomas Combs and many of the political leaders of the city, John Skain, a man under forty, who has made money in Lexington, seeks the honor of being the chief executive of the city. Opposing him and backed by those who are opposed to the administration of the present Mayor, is J. T. Willis. Willis, about the same age, who also has made money in Lexington. Both men have as high standing as any business man in the city, and are known as honest and capable public men, who would run the affairs of the city in a business way.

Issues between the candidates thus far have been few and none clearly marked. Some efforts have been made to bring in the Sunday closing of saloons as the issue. An attempt was made to show that Skain is not in favor of the "lid," but would permit the saloons to remain open on Sunday. This failed as a clear issue, for Skain promptly declared himself in favor of enforcing the existing laws and announced that he would keep on "the lid." Willis is known to favor closing on Sunday, but this cannot be the issue, as both candidates favor the same thing and have so announced.

The issues then come back to the registration certificates, about which so much has been said in Lexington during the last few months. The Willis supporters took up this and have used it as their main campaign document. The history of the certificates is interesting, but it is hard to find out about them, as the men who have them are not doing any talking.

Many Negroes Registered.

On registration day in October, 1906, many negroes were registered as Democrats. It is estimated that about 1,300 negroes were registered, giving their party affiliation as Democrats. In addition about 800 of what is known as the white floating vote were registered. These 1,400 certificates were bought, it is said, at \$2 each, from the voters as they came out of the registration places. Who bought them and why is a problem, and opinions differ as to who did it and why it was done. It is generally conceded that the certificates passed into the hands of those who favored Gov. Beckham in the race against Senator McCreary for the United States

Senate. When the State Democratic primary was held in November, a certain number of these registration certificates were cast for Gov. Beckham. That is, the negroes who had registered as Democrats, were voted and returned their certificates to the men who had held them prior to the election day. It is claimed by those who supported Senator McCreary that 1,000 of these votes were cast for Gov. Beckham.

Having been used in the senatorial race, the certificates passed back into the hands of the men who had bought them in the first place, and they now have them. Nobody in Lexington will admit that he holds any such certificates or that he knows who does hold them, but a few will say they have heard "such and such a thing." Now the certificates come up as the main and most important issue in the city campaign. In the end these certificates may result in a split, with two Democrats running for Mayor before the whole people.

Will Certificates Be Used?

Will these certificates be used in the city primary on February 7? This is the main question right now. Willis's followers say that they shall not be used. They have asserted that they will prevent the negroes from participating in the primary, even though they have to use guns to stop them, all other methods failing. Several efforts have been made to settle amicably the differences regarding the certificates. It has been suggested that all such certificates be destroyed and that none of them be voted, leaving the white Democrats to determine the nomination of the next Mayor. This was not satisfactory from the fact that those who hold the certificates would not admit that they had any considerable number of them, or that they intended using them for any other than the right purpose.

A petition has been circulated during the last two weeks, and has received (Concluded On 7th Page, 5th Column)

BANK TREASURER ADMITS SHORTAGE

Claims Mistakes Were Made In His Figures.

Denies Taking Even One Cent of Cash.

No Action By Officials.

Cincinnati, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—An examination of the books of the Norwood Savings Bank and Trust Company, recently absorbed by the Norwood National Bank, reveals an apparent discrepancy of \$4,300 in the accounts of Clarence F. Turner, of Georgetown, Ky., who was secretary and treasurer of the savings bank until it was merged into the National Bank. Turner, it is understood, confessed to three directors of the bank Monday that his accounts were short, but that it was a bookkeeping error, which began in November last. He claims that he did not misappropriate one cent of the bank's funds, and does not know how the shortage occurred.

Turner's confession that his books were short was the first intimation that there was anything wrong with his accounts. He stated, in his confession, that it was made because it would be a matter of a few days until experts would unearth it, and he wanted them to believe in his innocence of criminal motive. Because of the alleged error in bookkeeping Turner alleges that he made changes in his figures so that his accounts would balance.

Turner came from Georgetown, where his parents and relatives, who are wealthy, reside and has enjoyed the confidence of all the banking people and residents of Norwood. He was very popular. He formerly had charge of a bank at Sedeville. No action has been taken by either the bank officials or the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, by whom he was bonded.

OLD BOREING HOME CHOSEN AS THE SITE

New Government Building At London To Be Built Thereon.

London, Ky., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—A telegram from Congressman D. C. Edwards, at Washington, announces that the old home mansion of the late Congressman Vincent Boring, on Main street, has been selected as the site for the Government building to be erected here. The price paid was \$75,000.

The lot is centrally located and will make an ideal site. The building will front on Main and Third streets. Third street is narrow, and for this reason thirty feet additional will be dedicated for a street.

RECEIVING MUCH TOBACCO.

Banks At Springfield, Ky., Put Up Money For Pool.

Springfield, Ky., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The American Society of Equity received considerable tobacco to-day, and there are dealers and other farmers, wishing the money to finance the deal for the farmers. The society has received six big tobacco barns in which the tobacco will be rehandled.

POPE COMFORTS HIS FAITHFUL

Must Be Prepared For All Sorts of Trials.

Certain, Nevertheless, of Ultimate Victory.

Says New French Law Has Organized Anarchy.

REGIME OF ARBITRARINESS.

Rome, Jan. 11.—The Observatore Romano to-day published the text of an encyclical addressed by the Pope to "our venerable brothers, the cardinals, bishops and clergy of the French people." In this document the Pontiff said his chief object in addressing the faithful in France was to comfort them in their sufferings, which he felt deeply.

There was, however, great consolation in the fact that the Catholics of France were united. The French Government's declaration of war was not only against the Christian faith, but against all spiritual ideas. French Catholics must be prepared for all sorts of trials, but they were certain of final victory. This meant the maintenance of their union with the Holy See, which was of the greatest importance, as shown by the efforts of the enemies of the church to dissolve this union. Contrary to the statements on the subject, the church did not desire a religious war involving violent persecutions. Being a messenger of peace and carrying out her mission loyally, the church did not willingly expose herself to war and persecutions, as she did not desire to see her children suffering.

The Church Properties.

Regarding the ecclesiastical properties, the encyclical said the Pope had not abandoned them. The French Government had imposed on the Catholics of France an organization which the church was absolutely unable to accept without imperiling her existence as a divine institution. The church could not prevent the unjust spoliation in progress. As for the proposed cultural associations, they are contrary to the ecclesiastical hierarchy given to the church by the Divine Founder Himself and the Pope condemned them in spite of the material injuries involved at the hands of the Government.

Besides the law conferred on these associations attributes regarding both the exercise of worship and possession and administration of church property which appertain alone to ecclesiastical authority. Finally the associations are not withdrawn from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but are placed under civil authority.

Unjust Reproach.

Continuing, the Pope said: "We have been accused of prejudice and inconsistency and it has been said that we refused to approve in France what we had already approved in Germany. But this reproach is unjust and unfounded, for while the German law was only condemnable on many points and was only accepted in order to avert greater evils, the situation is very different. The German law explicitly recognized the Catholic hierarchy, which the French does not.

As to the annual declaration required for public worship it did not offer the legal guarantee that the church had the right to expect. Nevertheless, to obviate worse evils, the church might have tolerated making declarations, but laying down that the clergy shall be only occupants of the churches, without any legal status, and without the right to perform any administrative act in the exercise of their ministry, placed them in such a vague and humiliating position that the making of declarations could not be accepted.

Law of Spoliation.

"It remains to examine the law recently voted by the Chambers. From the point of view of church property it is a law of spoliation and confiscation, and has consummated the pillage of the church.

"Although her divine founder was born poor in a stable and died poor on the cross, and although she knows poverty from the cradle, the property she was possessed of, nonetheless belonged to her, and no one had the right to deprive her of it.

"The statement that the Government disposed of the 'abandoned' properties of the church adds derision to spoliation.

Has Organized Anarchy.

"From the point of view of religion the new law has organized anarchy. It installs a regime of uncertainty and arbitrariness. There is uncertainty as to whether the churches shall in the meanwhile be at the disposal of the clergy and faithful. In each parish the priest will be in the power of the municipality, with the consequent possibility of conflicts in all parts of the country. In addition the clergy are under the heaviest expenses, while their revenues are subjected to strictest limitations. The new law aggravates

the law separating church and State. We can only condemn it with precision and without ambiguity. Certain articles throw new light on the real aim of our enemies. They wish to destroy the church and dechristianize France without attracting too closely the attention of the people. If their course were really popular, as they pretend, they would pursue it openly and take all the responsibility.

Appeals To History.

In conclusion the Pope appealed to history, which, he said, will recognize that the papacy acted as it has because it did not wish to oppose any form of government, but defended with all its strength the work of the divine founder of the church. The papacy wished to remind the world that "Man must concern himself with higher ideals than the occurrences of everyday life, and that the supreme, inviolable joy of the human soul on earth is to accomplish its spiritual duty at all costs, and thus, in spite of all honor, serve and love God."

FRANCE WILL REPLY

To Pope's Encyclical At An Early Date, It Is Said.

Paris, Jan. 11.—The Pope's unprecedented condemnation of the new separation law, while it was expected, can only result in further embittering the contest between Church and State, as the French bishops, who are about to assemble, must follow the orders of Rome, no matter what individual ideas they may have. The Temps considers the encyclical as proof that the Vatican is determined to continue the war. As an illustration of what it terms the speciousness of the papal arguments, the Temps points out that the statement that a priest cannot be a juridical occupant of a church is no longer true under the new law and that the dissatisfaction of churches, which the Pope says was never admissible, was a possibility even under the concordat.

It is expected the Government will take an early occasion to reply to the encyclical, either in a statement or a declaration in Parliament.

STRIKING BOATMEN PATROLLING RIVER

Hands On Monongahela Towboats Hear Threats.

Asked To Quit By Men Seeking Higher Wages.

COAL SHIPPERS ALARMED.

Pittsburg, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Pleading, exhorting and threatening the green hands on the towboats of the Monongahela river, twelve strikers on board the little boat Pastime are patrolling up and down the river endeavoring to call off the workmen who have taken their places.

Until to-day no organized effort had been made by the men who quit the up-river towboats New Year's day because a demand for a raise of wages had not been granted by the owners of the towboats. As the Pastime came near a towboat a skiff with a delegation aboard was put off and sent to talk the matter over with the green hands on the towboat.

The start of the little boat was viewed with no little alarm by the coal shippers, who do not like the idea of trusting thousands of dollars' worth of coal each day to the hands of men who have hardly learned the art of running along the edge of a coal barge or of handling the lines and hawsers which are very much in use where so many locks are encountered. About twenty pool towboats had been visited by the strikers before they gave up their work to-night.

The men who did not strike and those who have taken strikers' places have made big money the last few days and the pay envelopes, while fewer for this month, will be much fatter than usual. The strike has been on the part of the deckhands, watchmen and mates. Deckhands and mates want \$60 and \$80 a month respectively, whereas they have been getting \$50 and \$70. Watchmen have been getting \$60, and they ask for \$65 a month.

The pilots and captains and others on the towboats, with a few deckhands, have been doing the work for the towboats that have been kept running. The wages of the full crew are divided among those that manned the boats and there are deckhands and other employees on the Monongahela river towboats who are making anywhere from \$100 to \$200 a month and board.

WOULD-BE PEACEMAKER SHOTS TESTANT

Keeper of Poorhouse Fatally Wounds Negro Inmate.

Richmond, Ky., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Squire Cushmanberry, a colored inmate of the poorhouse, to-day was shot and fatally wounded by the keeper, Robert Gillen. It is alleged the negro attacked Gillen with a knife.

Cushmanberry was admitted to the home yesterday. He and another inmate were out in the yard, when the two had trouble and came to blows. Gillen ran to separate the men, when it is claimed Cushmanberry made the attack.

DEAD WOMAN IDENTIFIED

Katie Bryant, Buffalo, Ky., Dr. Murphy's Patient.

Physician Admits Girl Came To Her Friday.

Placed Under Arrest Charged With Murder.

Louisville Relatives and Friends Recognize Corpse.

Coroner Still Maintains Girl Died Naturally.

SOME JEWELRY IS MISSING.

GIRL DIED NATURALLY—CORONER KELLY.

That Katie Bryant's death was due to natural causes was still maintained by Dr. Harris Kelly, coroner of Jefferson county, last evening in accordance with his original verdict, returned after an autopsy on the body. "I was," said Dr. Kelly last evening, "and by Dr. Kintner, of the Louisville City Hospital. We found no evidence of criminal operation or were no evidences of any instrument having been used, not even a needle.

"We did find enlargement of the kidneys, one of them contained considerable pus, and there were evidences of acute Bright's disease, which, in our opinion, was the cause of death. As to the blood on the clothing, there were one or two stains that might have been from rust. There was no blood on the limbs before the autopsy was commenced. I did not call a jury to hold an inquest because I found no indications of criminal homicide, and an affidavit of my original opinion that death was due entirely to natural causes. Of course, it would have been possible to say whether drugs had been administered at the length of time which the autopsy was made after death had occurred. However, the organs have been preserved and can be presented in court at any time they are called upon. Embalming would not, I think, interfere with an analysis of the stomach if that should be desired."

Katie Bryant was the name of the young woman who died at the establishment of Dr. Sarah A. Murphy, 1013 West Chestnut street, last Sunday morning under circumstances which as yet are unexplained, whose body has lain in the undertaking establishment of Boden Brothers all the week, unidentified until last night, and for whose death Dr. Murphy is held responsible and is under arrest, charged with murder. She was the daughter of William M. Bryant, of Buffalo, a town of less than 500 people, a few miles to the west of Hodgenville, in Laramie county, and was twenty-five years of age. Her mother has been dead for several years, and the band ring in which are engraved the initials "W. M. B." was the wedding ring of the mother. The young woman, who was a member of the Baptist church in Buffalo, and who bore the best reputation, was in the employ of Miss Amy Lampton, a milliner in Buffalo, and left her home last Thursday morning to come to Louisville for the purpose of purchasing millinery stock for her employer, as she often had done, and to make an indefinite visit to relatives.

Screamed When She Saw Body.

The identification of the body was made almost positive yesterday afternoon when a woman friend of A. J. Logsdon, of 2509 Eighteenth street, called at the undertaking establishment, looked into the room where the body lay, screamed and ran from the building, stopping only long enough to say "Katie Bryant," and "Laramie county." Mr. Logsdon had called earlier in the afternoon and was almost certain that he had known the girl who had been a visitor at his home, but whom he had not seen since last fall, when the girl was in Louisville in attendance at the State Fair.

Friend of Bryant Family.

"I was sure in my own mind," said Mr. Logsdon last night, "but I didn't want to say so until I had some other people I knew knew her see the body and make the identification positive. I went home and told some of my neighbors what I had learned, and two women, who do not care to have their names made known, went up to the undertaker's and made sure that it was the body of Katie Bryant. Mrs. Logsdon is from Buffalo and was very friendly with the Bryant family and at times Katie had stopped with us when she came to Louisville."

Mr. Boden said that he was unable to persuade the woman,

cross the border by wading the Rio Grande river. They are being held pending orders from Washington.

WILLIAMS NOT TO BE DEPOSED

Democratic House Leader To
Retain Place.

Disgruntled Colleagues Start
Rumor in Capitol.

Champ Clark Mentioned As
His Successor.

INTENDED FOR HOME EFFECT.

Washington, Jan. 11.—[Special].—A sensational story has been in circulation for the last day or two to the effect that the House Democrats had decided to depose John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, as the leader, and substitute in his place Champ Clark, of Missouri. There is, of course, nothing in the story.

There are on the Democratic side a half dozen members who have either been disciplined by the Democratic leader or have not received the committee assignments they have expected. Naturally they have it in for Mr. Williams, and they would act the same way toward Champ Clark or any other man elected to lead his party.

Accordingly they have obtained the publication in a number of newspapers a story saying that the matter is already decided, and that the anti-Williams people have a majority of "thirty-one" for Clark. The same story has been printed a dozen times since Williams attained the leadership, and it is believed here that it is sprung at this time largely to injure him in his senatorial race against Gov. Vardaman.

The enemies of the Democratic leader are, in other words, seeking to discredit him here in order to weaken his influence in Mississippi. If elected to the Senate, and there is every reason to believe that he will be, Mr. Williams would not take his seat until four years from the coming 4th of March.

He will be made, in the meantime, House leader in the next Congress, for the simple reason that nine out of every ten members on the Democratic side know he is far and away the best man for the place.

There is probably no one who would be more quick to bear testimony to the signal success characterizing Mr. Williams' service than Mr. Clark, of Missouri, the very man the discontents are suggesting for the place. Mr. Williams and his friends do not believe for one minute that Mr. Clark would allow the use of his name against the Democratic leader, and it is not believed the Missouriian will take such a course, especially as he is in a fair way to secure the leadership when Mr. Williams retires from the House.

Reports Appreciated.

The Senate Committee on Manufactures has favorably reported Senator Heyburn's bill increasing from \$30,000 to \$50,000 the amount allowed for the expenses of special agents to investigate trade conditions abroad. Secretary Strauss, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, is a strong advocate of the increase. In discussing the matter he said to-day:

"At the last session of Congress the amount provided for this purpose was increased from \$30,000 to \$50,000, coupled with a provision that the additional should be expended to investigate markets for cotton products. Under this authority, two cotton experts were appointed and have been actively engaged in the prosecution of their duties since August 1, 1906.

"The results of their investigations, as far as concluded, have been published and widely distributed. These reports have been recognized as of great value by representatives of the cotton industry, and it is desirable that the investigation shall be extended over the coming year."

This appropriation was included in the estimates presented by the department at the present session of Congress. The amount was reduced by the House of Representatives to \$30,000, eliminating that portion of the paragraph carrying the appropriation which provided for the investigation of markets for cotton products. If this particular investigation is to be continued it is essential that the entire sum recommended, namely \$50,000, shall be appropriated for the coming fiscal year.

Money For Kentucky.

Representative Edwards, of the Eleventh district, and Representative-elect Langley, of the Tenth Kentucky district, to-day had interviews with Chairman Burton, of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, and as a result they believe that the Kentucky river will receive an appropriation in the forthcoming bill.

The Kentuckians are after a sufficient sum to build locks and dams Nos. 12 and 13. This carries slack water to Beattyville, Chairman Burton, who has heretofore been against a large Kentucky river appropriation, is said to have changed his opinions, and may grant the river a sum sufficient to complete transportation to the coal fields.

Mr. Langley, with the co-operation of Representative Slemm, of Virginia, has also received Mr. Burton's consent to the insertion in the bill of a survey of the Big Sandy for thirty miles above Pikeville with the view

of clearing the stream of such obstructions as prevent the floating of timber.

Silence For Officers.

Army officers who rush into print, either through the newspapers or magazine articles, on the Brownsville affair, will hear from the War Department. The suggestion recently made by one army officer that there be a change of law so as to abolish the negro regiments constitutes an offense against army regulations. It provokes a discussion which is deemed not at all necessary and might do much harm, especially at a time when there is considerable feeling on the part of the public on the question of negro soldiers.

Senator Pettus has abandoned his new hearing machine. According to the Senator, it is not on account of the disturbance created in the Senate yesterday, but because the machine does not assist him in hearing the debates. "What I hear with my ears I hear," commented the Senator to-day, "but what I hear through that thing is a mixture."

Smith a Worker.

William Alden Smith, the new Senator from Michigan, the successor of Senator Alger, has had long service in the House, and is quite an orator and a hard worker. In all probability he will turn out to be the best Senator Michigan has had in many a year.

Fountain At Paducah.

Representative James, of Kentucky, to-day introduced a bill authorizing Chapter 376 of the Daughters of the American Revolution to erect on the property of the United States at Fifth street and Broadway, at Paducah, a drinking fountain. The plans and exact location are to be approved by the supervising architect of the Treasury Department. Under the terms of the bill a bond of \$1,000 will be made in case of injury to Government property by the D. A. R. members.

Kentucky Appointments.

Representative-elect Langley, of the Tenth Kentucky district, has recommended the appointment of Mrs. Victoria Trivett for the Eddy, Pike county, postoffice.

The President will probably send to the Senate this week the appointment of William Catron for the Somerset postoffice. He has been recommended by Representative Edwards, of the Eleventh district.

Discourse On Rum.

Secretary Wilson, Dr. H. W. Wiley and Solicitor McCabe, of the Department of Agriculture, to-day gave a hearing to F. L. Felton, of Boston, a distiller of straight rum, and Dr. Sawyer, the chemist of the Felton distillery, on the subject of the manufacture of rum. For the information of the Agricultural Department they gave in some detail the process of the production of rum in order that Secretary Wilson might prepare a suitable regulation for the labeling of the product under the pure food and drugs act.

Kentuckian Named.

W. E. Pulliam, of Kentucky, has been nominated by this Government to the Government of Santo Domingo to succeed George Colton, in charge of the Dominican customs collection, and President Caceres has accepted the nomination. Mr. Pulliam was one of the special agents of the Treasury Department who went to the Philippines several years ago and did much to improve and administer the customs law in the archipelago, where he is now deputy collector. He is on his way to the United States and will be sent to his new post as soon as he has reported in Washington and received his instructions.

EXPLAINS ACTION.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT HEAD TELLS OF PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Epistle Opposing Limiting Salaries of Presidents Used Publicly With Roosevelt's Consent.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Superintendent Thomas E. Drake, of the District of Columbia Insurance Department, to-day issued a statement to the press respecting the letter of President Roosevelt, sent to Mr. Drake, opposing legislation limiting the salaries of presidents of life insurance companies and which was the subject of a resolution introduced in the House yesterday.

In his statement Supt. Drake reviews at length the efforts made by Governors, Attorney Generals and Insurance Commissioners of various States and territories to reach a common ground on which to base general insurance legislation. He says that at a meeting of the committee of fifteen, held in Chicago in November when but seven members of the committee were present, a resolution limiting the salaries of presidents of life insurance companies was introduced and adopted.

Mr. Drake being the only one who voted against it.

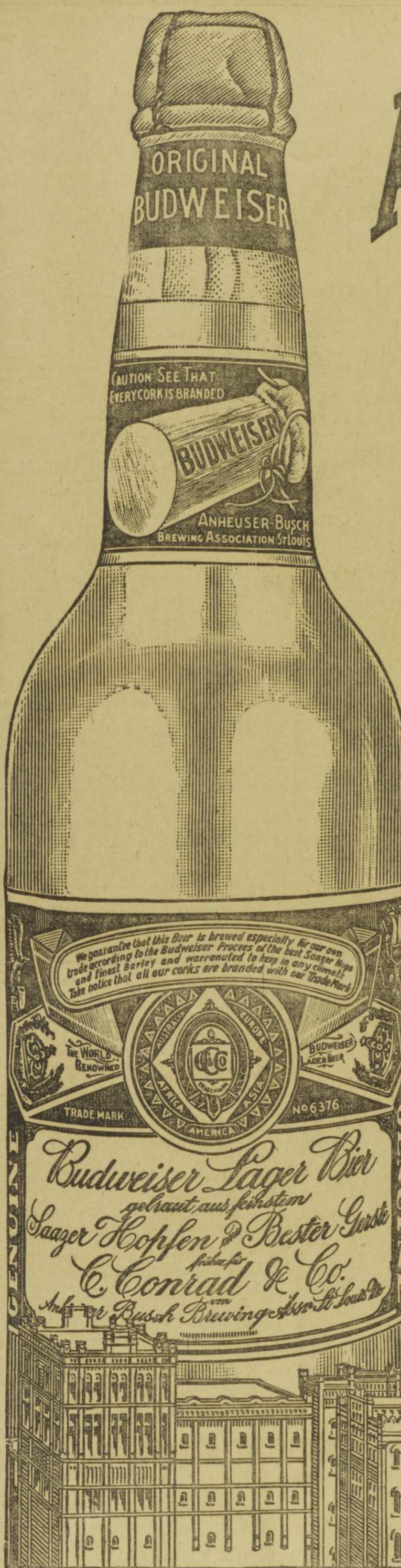
When the President learned of this action, Mr. Drake says, he expressed the belief that the States and Congress could not thus restrict the power of corporations to make contracts, and even if they had such powers its exercise at this time was untimely and unwelcome. The President, Mr. Drake explains, then wrote to him along that line. The statement continues:

"There is no mystery, secrecy or concealment about this letter to me. He hoped that, in thus writing me and pointing out some of the objections to this measure, it might be eliminated from the final report."

"At that time he had no thought that his letter would be sent to the insurance commissioners. This idea was wholly my own, but he consented to its being sent out, if I deemed it best to do so.

"In this convention and in the meetings of the committee of fifteen I had openly expressed the views of the President on various matters, and every one was glad to have me do so, and there was no thought of undue or excessive interference."

"It is due the President to say that, in sending his letter to me, he had no



Reigns Supreme

The Growth in Sales is the Evidence

1865	8,000 Barrels
1870	18,000 Barrels
1880	131,000 Barrels
1890	702,000 Barrels
1900	939,768 Barrels
1901	1,006,495 Barrels
1902	1,109,315 Barrels
1903	1,201,762 Barrels
1904	1,365,711 Barrels
1905	1,403,788 Barrels

1906 - 1,543,468 Barrels of Beer

Budweiser

Sales for 1906

162,700,710 Bottles

This Exceeds that of All Other BOTTLED BEERS.
The high standard of quality, fine flavor and exquisite taste have won for Budweiser its great popularity.

We court the
investigation of
all Pure Food
Commissions.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n
St. Louis, U. S. A.

thought of its going beyond me, and consented to it being sent with its enclosures to the commissioners because he thought that thus calling attention to some of the objections to this measure, it might be eliminated."

YOUTHFUL FIREBUG
CHARGED WITH LUNACY.

Sets Fire To Room and Nearly Cremates His Uncle Who Adopted Him.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 11.—[Special].—Frank Ott, ten years old, an orphan, living with his uncle, Anton Ott, at Southgate, Campbell county, was before Judge Berry and jury to-day on a lunacy charge. The testimony of his foster parents, Dr. Helmbold and others was to the effect that the boy has had a mania for setting fire to things since he was five years old. On one occasion, while his uncle was asleep, young Ott built a fire in the room, setting fire to the bed. The heat and smoke awoke the uncle, and he managed to get out in time to escape being cremated. The decision was reserved.

LAW DEFICIENT

REASON FOR COURT-MARTIAL
ORDER IN OKLAHOMA.

Attorney General Bonaparte Says
Federal Statute On Subject Is
Fatally Defective.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Referring to the decision to try Corporal Knowles the alleged assailant of Capt. Macklin, at Fort Reno, Okla., by court-martial on account of a deficit in the Federal statutes governing assaults of this character, Attorney General Bonaparte said that the decision was the result of what is probably a grave oversight in the Federal criminal law statutes, which was recently the subject of correspondence between the Department of Justice and Senator Culberson, of Texas.

Sections 5329 and 5342 of the Federal statutes provide for the punishment of persons who commit murder, or who attempt to commit murder, or manslaughter, within any fort, arsenal, dockyard, magazine or in any other place or district of country under the

exclusive jurisdiction of the United States and out of the jurisdiction of any particular State.

But for some unexplained reason, it is provided that the statute shall not apply when the facts involve the offense of assault with a deadly weapon. There is, therefore, no Federal statute providing for the punishment of persons who commit assaults with dangerous weapons at places under the jurisdiction of the United States other than within its maritime jurisdiction.

Section 5331 applies to the law of the State within which the Federal jurisdiction is located to the offense which has been committed, where no Federal statute can be found providing that such offense shall be punishable under the local law. In the terms of the statute, its amendment to the law of a State is specifically mentioned, and no mention is made of the law of a Territory.

"It is therefore a matter of serious doubt," says the Attorney General, "whether any punishment for an assault with a dangerous weapon, committed upon a reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States, and situated in a Territory, is provided for by any Federal statute, and in view of this doubt it was deemed best to have the case tried by a military court, which has undoubted jurisdiction. The probable deficiency in the Federal statutes was mentioned by the Attorney General in his reply to Senator Culberson's letter, with a suggestion that legislation on the subject might be advisable."

STEAMER PONCE SAFE

TOWED INTO ST. GEORGE'S BAY
IN THE BERMUDAS.

Was Detained By Broken Shaft and
Drifted Ten Days—"All
Well."

New York, Jan. 11.—The steamship Ponce, disabled but safe, is riding at anchor in St. George's Bay, the Bermudas, to-night and her crew of fifty-two and seven passengers are reported "all well."

This assurance was received direct from Capt. W. A. Harvey by the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, this evening. To-day's cable reported that the long overdue steamer had reached harbor in tow of the German steamer Elizabeth Rickmers, but a message from the master himself had been eagerly awaited.

Porto Rico, December 25, and December 30 broke the shaft in the stern tube. Roughly estimated, the vessel was thirty-five miles from this port, which ordinarily she would have made on New Year's day. Helpless the Ponce drifted for ten days, her signals of distress being picked up by the German steamer on January 8. The Rickmers, Capt. Walsen, had sailed two days earlier from Philadelphia for Nagasaki.

The officers of the owners remained open late to-night and General Manager Mooney was busy exchanging congratulations with friends of those aboard the Ponce, as he had been for a week answering queries as to the steamer's probable fate.

Peru, Ind., Jan. 11.—[Special].—The Wallace, Hagenbeck and Van Amburg shows were merged here this afternoon. The property is valued at \$1,000,000. The owners of the combined shows are Benjamin E. Wallace, of Peru, Ind.; John Talbot, of Denver, Col.; Jerry Mugavin and John H. Havlin, of Cin-

cinnati, and Frank R. Tate, of St. Louis. Peru will be made winter quarters for the combined shows, and the circus will travel on eighty-five cars, making one of the world's greatest circuses.

THIRTY DAYS' TRUCE
IN STREET CAR FIGHT.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 11.—An armistice of thirty days was declared in Cleveland's street railway controversy this afternoon through the acceptance by the city of the offer of the company to operate its lines on a three-cent fare basis for that period. A resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted by the City Council. A thirty days' truce has been arranged between the Cleveland Electric Light Company and the Forest City Company of the fight over disputed territory.

RECLUSE WAS VICTIM
OF VIOLENT DEATH.

Kansas City, Jan. 11.—Thomas W. Panning, the worthy recluse, who was found murdered in his home December 30, "was the victim of a violent death, caused by an unknown person," according to the verdict of the coroner's jury to-day.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS.

WAR, POLITICS AND DIPLOMACY FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

The Much Discussed Hohenlohe Memoirs.

The book that at present is causing the widest discussion in the literary world is the diary of Prince Chlodwig of Hohenlohe-Schillingen, who was Minister to Bavaria, German Ambassador at Paris, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine and Chancellor of the German Empire, saw some of the most important events and events of modern history under exceptional circumstances. These records by a man of the Prince's ability throw a white light upon European policy. They speak with veracious frankness of the inner workings of the German court and the point of view of the makers of German history. The minds of certain rulers are laid bare, and new impressions given of their designs, deliberation and ultimate objects. Prince Hohenlohe was descended from one of the oldest and noblest families of Germany. His father, Prince Franz Joseph, was a gentleman of great tact and of wide though not especially profound education. His Catholic mind, in sympathy with all that was right and good, led him to respect the honest, straightforward worker in every class of society. The Princess Konstante of Hohenlohe-Langenburg was in every sense a fit helpmeet.

Their son, the subject of these memoirs, was born March 31, 1819. He died in 1901, so it may be seen that his life covered one of the most eventful periods of the world's history. He was in touch with every court in Europe. His brothers were notable men, one a magistrate of Prussia, another in the confidence of the Austrian Emperor, the third a Cardinal at Rome. He himself, by reason of his marriage and his diplomatic position, was in close touch with the court of St. Petersburg.

The memoirs are both fascinating and astounding. The early portions show the education and development of an affectionate, temperate, just and upright character. It was the intention of the Prince that his diary should furnish material for a connected biography written under his own supervision, but death intervened before the project was carried out.

Mr. Devery's Brilliant Satires.

The author of this book says that its great advantage lies in the fact that you can read it backward or forward, or you can begin in the middle. He might have truthfully added that whatever or wherever you read, it is sure to furnish that rare species of humor which, with little or no effort, shows a vein of absolute truth.

Take as an example the little sketch called "Pats of Society." "Society" is made up of imbeciles and those that aspire to be imbeciles. "If you want to train a plain, sensible man to be a society leader, the first thing you have to do is to dress him up like a circus performer. Then you extract his brains with a suction pump, wax his mustache and say: 'You're it.' There's not less than eight hundred divorces in the Four Hundred alone." Then look at these great things that are given. By and by they'll be feeding crochets on ice cream cake. "I tell you, it's time we woke up about society."

These sketches have afforded much amusement to the readers of The Louisville Times, where they were published day by day. The writer of the songs of the people is justly considered a person to be envied, but a larger debt is owing the man who can make the people laugh. A chapter of Mr. Devery, taken early in the morning, will set one up for the day. There is a better tone than in a heavy laugh that can give in chuckles of amusement the system is freed of poison; Mr. Devery's reflections are an antidote that destroys the most noxious germs that ever drove a man to suicide.

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This book offers a worthy contribution to immortal history by preserving in one volume the record of the great parliamentary battle fought by the Southern Senators on the eve of the Civil War. The author says his object in collecting the addresses of John C. Breckinridge, E. D. Baker, J. R. Crittenden, Judah P. Benjamin, Robert Toombs, Jefferson Davis, Senators Clay, Fitzpatrick and Sill, is to call attention to their genius and character. With a cruel war between brothers imminent, with the country in a turmoil these brilliant and gifted men took leave of the Senate chamber, where they had held audiences spellbound, or had swayed men and nations, and set their fortunes with the Confederacy. The author in describing the scene says:

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carried out. His executors wisely decided not to attempt a connected biography, but to publish the diary and supplement it by various official and personal letters, notes and explanatory paragraphs. While a greater part of the diary proper is in the form of somewhat sketchy notes, evidently intended merely as reminders for future elaboration, all of it is convincing history. Their very disconnectedness in many instances enhances their value as truthful records. From 1866 until the Prince's death the diary is a political history of events with which the author was intimately connected, and it constitutes one of the most valuable histories of the times ever printed.

Paramount interest will naturally center round those portions relating to the "Iron Chancellor" and his downfall. The notes concerning the German ruler give the political history of three German Emperors. The reign of Emperor Wilhelm, the succession and death of Emperor Fritz and the succession of the present Emperor all saw Hohenlohe high in power.

The publisher says that "never before has a book written by a man of position and responsibility thrown so searching a light on the secret history of our own time or with more amazing frankness. Nor is it probable that such reckless revelations will ever again be permitted to be made public property." It will be recalled by many that certain portions of these memoirs so excited the displeasure of the Emperor Wilhelm that the first edition of the work was recalled by his order. It is this unexpurgated first edition that the Macmillan Company has decided to issue, so that the political world will receive the story of many hitherto unexplained events exactly as they were noted by one of the most versatile and upright of officials.

MEMOIRS OF PRINCE CHLODWIG OF HOHENLOHE-SCHILLINGEN. Edited by his son, Prince Alexander. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York City. Two volumes, 8vo., cloth, 60c net.

"storied man and animated bust" have gone to decay." Mr. Martin draws a graphic picture of the old Senate chamber with its lofty dome, its chair of state beneath the eagle, draped in the folds of the stars and stripes. The night of August 1, 1861, must have been an expectant audience in the galleries. The number of distinguished men on the floor that awaited the speakers to applaud or condemn. The old Senate chamber was, as a matter of fact, a failure, but the voice of John C. Breckinridge had a ring that could be heard to the remotest part. In his speech on this night, the Senator declared his intention of sharing the fortunes of the South regardless of what decision his native State might come to. The preliminary discussion is outlined, the debate and speech given in full. John C. Crittenden's speech follows under the chapter entitled, "Pen Pictures of the Old Senate and the New." It was delivered on January 4, 1862. The speeches of Crittenden, Breckinridge and others, at the top then look at the great things that are given. By and by they'll be feeding crochets on ice cream cake. "I tell you, it's time we woke up about society."

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WHEN LOVE SPEAKS. By Will Payne. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York City.

"TO MARY IN HEAVEN" SOLD FOR A "SPREE."

Queer Story of a Bargain Concerning the Sale of the Manuscript of Burns' Famous Poem Which Came Out in a Lawsuit—Mrs. Humphry Ward's Work For the Poor School Children of London—Touching New Story About Charles Kingsley—Thomas Hardy's Pessimism.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.] London, Dec. 26.—That poor Bobbie Burns was one of a spree all the world knows, and not a few of his poems, descriptive of the joys of conviviality, have undoubtedly produced a considerable increase in the consumption of Scotch whisky. But his touching lines addressed "To Mary in Heaven" do not belong to the category. They appeal to the tenderest emotions; they inspire sobriety of feeling. Yet by the strange irony of fate, according to the evidence just given in a lawsuit, the proceeds of the sale of that beautiful poem were to be devoted to a spree.

John Savage, a farmer of Downpatrick, Ireland, was for many years in the employ of a clergyman—the Rev. Mr. Pullen, a collector of Burns' poems. He made Savage his residuary legatee. On going over his papers Savage found an envelope addressed to himself, containing the original manuscript of "To Mary in Heaven," and a note asking him to accept it. He had no knowledge of its value and showed it to a schoolmistress of Troon, Argyshire, who, with his daughter, happened to be visiting him. In the course of the general conversation that ensued, Miss Murphy, it is alleged, suggested that as she lived in the Burns country she might be able to sell it. She sold it for £150. Savage sued her for half the amount, declaring that the manuscript had been entrusted to Miss Murphy to sell, on the understanding that the proceeds were to be divided equally between them.

Mr. Murphy, who, with his daughter, a schoolmistress of Troon, Argyshire, happened to be visiting him. In the course of the general conversation that ensued, Miss Murphy, it is alleged, suggested that as she lived in the Burns country she might be able to sell it. She sold it for £150. Savage sued her for half the amount, declaring that the manuscript had been entrusted to Miss Murphy to sell, on the understanding that the proceeds were to be divided equally between them. The case was argued before the judge, and the result was that the manuscript was given to the plaintiff, Mr. Savage, and the proceeds were to be divided equally between him and Miss Murphy.

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SOME EXPERIENCES IN RESCUE WORK

Pen Pictures by Mrs. Susan M. Warner.

Although in each chapter the periphery of man and the downfall of innocence form the main theme, Mrs. Warner's is a book that may be placed in the hands of any young girl, so valuable are its lessons. It is not a book of mere style, but in an unaffected but affecting manner narrates many episodes that came under her personal observation. For forty years Mrs. Warner has been engaged in works of charity, and this work among unfortunate young women is only one of many branches. Her influence is great enough to reclaim and restore. She understands how to give the sympathy that lifts up and encourages, she shows that for the betrayed woman there is something besides the streets.

One great lesson to be learned among many held in these stories is for parents to heed. No matter what may be the wealth, position or expectation that the daughters are born to, parents should give their girls a profession, should make them fit to earn a livelihood. Then when misfortune comes, as it must, they will not be helpless and the daughters will not be hopeless and at the mercy of unscrupulous selfishness, but in dignified self-reliance will feel assured that they can be self-supporting. The girl who knows one thing accurately, Mrs. Warner says, is that she must be able to do it. The streets will never tempt the self-respecting worker.

From the vantage ground of her long experience Mrs. Warner is able to give sound advice. She warns the young girl never under any circumstances to agree to a secret love affair. The man who asks it is not straight, and when promises of marriage, he usually leaves her in disgrace before he has found or tried to find a minister to perform the rite. This is the case in most of the stories that fill the little book, stories so vital, so convincing that the reader's heart will ache for the innocent, betrayed woman.

Throughout the book the author has been careful not to betray confidences or to give the slightest hint whereby the main actors in her stories may be identified, even though in some instances this consideration shields many whose names are taken from the pages. The book is truly charitable, and writes "with malice toward none." Many of the stories have happy endings, all of them have good ones, all teach noble lessons and show that to be active and helpful, sympathy must never be condescending. The thoughtful reader will find good impulses, some hope for reform, may rouse even the most degraded to effort.

The book contains words of commendation from Bishop Woodcock, Mr. Minnigerode and Alice Hegon Rice. It is published by the Macmillan Co., New York. A valuable book is this to add to the reference library, which always lacks as many new and new sayings come into days or old traditions that are collected in making the collection the greatest care has been exercised in all portions. The index will be found both accurate as to direction and complete as to vocabulary. It entirely covers the field of recent literature, besides including such early quotations as are still in demand. The publisher's state that the book is a valuable addition to any library, and it is a book that is well worth a place. By such suggestions they hope to keep the volume thoroughly up to date.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1907

"Business."

Friday Evening, Jan. 11.—The New York
stock market opened lower and broke
sharply in the early trading, after which
it moved within narrow limits until near
the close, when it rallied and closed
at the best of the day.

Money on call was firm at 4 to 5 1/2 per
cent, ruling at 5 1/2. Time funds were
easier at 6. Sterling exchange was strong
and easier.

At the close of the Chicago market
wheat for May delivery was off a shade.
Corn was up 1/2. Oats were unchanged.

The cotton market opened steady at
an advance of 2 points, became easy and
declined 4 to 6 points, rallied in the after-
noon and advanced 8 to 10 points, closing
near the day's best.

The Chicago cattle market was steady,
the hog market a little lower and the sheep
market steady.

Troops At Jackson.

When Curtis Jett and Thomas White
were tried at Jackson a Gatling gun
commanded the jail, a Hotchkiss gun
commanded the Hargis store, a circle
of rifles with fixed bayonets sur-
rounded the witnesses as they were
led into court, a provost guard pat-
rolled the mountain roads, disarming
men who entered Jackson, a guard sur-
rounded the jail, militiamen stood all around
and about Judge David B. Redwine,
a small army lay encamped in Judge
Hargis' river pasture. The result of
that trial was a "hung jury." The
defendants were then sent to Harrison
county in response to a motion
of the Commonwealth for a change of
venue. At Cynthiana the jury re-
turned a verdict of guilty.

At a trial of Judge Hargis in Jack-
son at this time the presence of the
entire Kentucky militia would have no
other effect than to prevent a riot. It
would not prevent an elisor friendly
to the Hargis clan from summoning
friends of Judge Hargis as volunteers.
It would not prevent the usual "hung
jury" being arranged for in one way
or another. To hold a trial of this
case in Jackson, with or without the
militia in attendance, would benefit no-
body but Judge Hargis, who would
have as good a chance of acquittal
before an honest jury in another sec-
tion of the State as he would before
an honest jury in Breathitt county,
and who should, at any cost, be tried
before a jury neither unwilling nor
afraid to bring in a verdict of guilty
if the evidence should warrant it.

Troops were needed at Jackson three
years ago to protect witnesses. They
should not be sent there now to make
it easy to pack the jury. The case
should not be tried in Breathitt or in
any other mountain county where un-
lawful influence could be exerted by the
Hargis or anti-Hargis faction.

Assassination In Russia.

A reign of terrorism has been inaugu-
rated in Russia which would seem to
bode no good to the cause of constitu-
tional reform in the Empire. The ex-
periment instituted by the Emperor last
spring in summoning Parliament, al-
though accompanied by no acts of as-
sault or other personal violence,
developed such antagonism to imperial
authority in the debates and in pro-
posed legislation that the Parliament
was dissolved by the czar. Subse-
quently official announcement was
made that the body would reassemble
in the approaching spring. The
announcement was soon followed
by evidence of a widespread
and organized nihilistic movement,
having for its object the assassination
of leading Russian officials. During the
summer it was announced that the ter-
rorists had placed on the list for as-
sassination the names of all of the
czar's principal ministers and guard-
ians. Since then seven prominent of-
ficials have fallen victims to assassina-
tion.

This is a startling record of crime,
perpetrated in the professed cause of
liberty, which finds no parallel in his-
tory in the evidence it affords of an or-
ganized campaign of assassination and
of the inability of the Government to
combat it. It is accompanied with no
popular uprising or organized revolu-
tion in any province of the Empire.

voicing a demand for greater liberty
of the people which would tend to enlist
the sympathy of the world in their be-
half. On the contrary, it is the same
form of resistance to imperial sway
which has characterized Russia for
centuries and has proved so barren of
practical results in the reform of the
Government. It argues badly for the
cause of freedom that such methods
could be pursued. Revolution by open
resistance to tyranny is a national right
which enlists the sympathy of the
world and has proved the surest means
of bettering the condition of a down-
trodden people. But such means as
have been adopted in Russia can find
no sanction as a measure of redress
for public grievance, and cannot rise
above the level of brutal assassination,
inspired solely by revenge and no true
spirit of governmental reform. If the
czar and every one of his ministers
and leading officers were annihilated
there would be no assurance that any
new form of government established
by those who have instituted this sys-
tem of assassination would insure to
the people greater security of life and
property, or an enlargement of their
liberties. The very system which seems
to have been so successfully inaugu-
rated forbids no good to those in
whose behalf it claims to have been
instituted, and will only tend ultimately
to rivet more firmly the chains and in-
crease the suffering of the Russian peo-
ple.

Smith's Confession.

Some four years ago Moses Felner
made affidavits at Lexington detailing
a plot upon the part of James Hargis,
Edward Callahan and others to as-
sassinate James B. Marcum. Mr. Mar-
cum was subsequently assassinated in
daylight and in a manner that indi-
cated the consummation of a plot simi-
lar to that in which Felner had been
invited to join. Friends of the Hargis
brothers scouted the idea that they
could have been a party to a murder
plot. Curtis Jett and Tom White were
arrested. Judge Hargis flew to the de-
fense of his nephew, declaring grandly
that although he had not spoken to Jett
for some time, he remembered when the boy's mother
had carried meat over the mountains to
feed him, and that when he saw the
lad, whom he knew to be innocent,
"marched into Jackson at the mouth
of a Gatling gun," he determined to
spend his last dollar, if need be, to
see that justice should be done him.
Justice has never been done to Jett.
He should have been sentenced to hang
for the crime of killing Marcum, which
he has since confessed. Again, he
should have been sentenced to hang for
killing Cockrell when he confessed that
crime. But the fate of Jett has little
bearing upon affairs in Breathitt. His
convictions and confessions are chiefly
important in that they corroborate the
testimony of B. J. Ewen, Capt. John
Patrick and other witnesses who saw
Marcum and Cockrell killed, and the
statements of Felner as to plots to
assassinate Marcum, and various at-
tempts, before the successful one, to
put the plot into execution.

John Smith's confession, tallying
with that of another of the assassins
of Dr. Cox, hardly creates surprise to-
day. Whether it is true or false is for
a jury to decide, but that jury should
be impaneled in a county where nei-
ther the Hargis clan nor the anti-Hargis
clan is dominant. A trial at Jackson
with two or three companies of troops
to protect and bolster the courage of
Judge Carnes and Mr. William Young
would be nonetheless a farce because
of the presence of the soldiers. An
army of militiamen to prevent violence
would tend rather to make perjurers
bold and jury purchasers successful
than to guarantee the fairness of the trial.

During the time that has elapsed
since Moses Felner assailed the char-
acter of Judge Hargis, Mr. Callahan
and others, no important result, other
than the securing of testimony tending
to substantiate Felner's narrative of
the conditions existing in "Bloody
Breathitt," has been the reward of the
great expense to which the State has
been put in an effort to break down
the power of the assassination syndi-
cate in Jackson. The trial which the
Appellate Court has happily, inter-
rupted is of vital importance to the
State. Judge Hargis, if innocent, is en-
titled to have the numerous slanders
against him refuted by a jury neither
related to him by ties of blood nor
selected from among his fellow citizens
in Breathitt who fear or love him, with
sufficient cause. If he is guilty he rich-
ly deserves to be sentenced to hang,
but no verdict against him should be
rendered by a jury of anti-Hargis men
in Breathitt or in any county in the
Tenth congressional district.

As the trial of Judge Hargis is fair
or farcical, Kentucky will take a step
forward, toward the time when the
fear of the law shall stay the hand of
the assassin and the procurer of assassins,
and the State will be a better place
maintained at home and respected
abroad, or backward toward barbarism
and anarchy in Breathitt county that
will seriously affect the rights of citi-
zens there and seriously injure the
reputation of Kentucky and retard the
development of a section of the State
rich with natural resources that await
development by capital and a peaceful
population.

Truthfully or untruthfully, the lead-
ers of the Hargis clan have boasted
influence at court and parson-getting
power at Prinkfoot. False or true,
that boast has been a menace to peace
in Jackson. Every step taken by the
State from this time should tend to
prove that if there was a day when
immunity could be promised to out-
laws in Breathitt, or when the most in-
ferior retainer of Judge Hargis could
be imposed upon by such a promise,
that day has passed.

The question of whether Judge Har-
gis is guilty or innocent is dwarfed by

the greater question of whether the
State can get a fair trial of its cause
in such a case. That question is of
importance to every Kentuckian.

La Follette's Bill.

Though the substitute for the bill
presented by Senator La Follette, regu-
lating the hours of railroad employes,
passed with but one vote in the nega-
tive, there was a considerable opposi-
tion to it in its original form. The
debate on Wednesday was very animat-
ed.

Mr. La Follette had collated a good
deal of information with reference to
the cause of a number of railroad ac-
cidents. The facts cited were merely
derived from the statements or admis-
sions made by railroad men themselves.
One accident was attributed to the poor
judgment of an engineer in stopping on
a curve. This engineer had been forty-
three hours in service immediately pre-
ceding the accident, so that his poor
judgment was not surprising. In an-
other case an engineer had fallen
asleep. He had been at work for forty-
eight hours, with six hours' rest be-
fore he went on duty. In the case of
the wreck at Terra Cotta, in which
fifty persons lost their lives, Senator
Lodge said he understood that the
engineer had been on duty from 9
o'clock Friday morning till 6:30 Sun-
day night, when the accident occur-
red, with two or three four-hour peri-
ods of rest. From the adjournment of
Congress last summer to September
6, Mr. La Follette said there had been
twenty-one accidents in which the per-
sons responsible had been on duty over-
time. Many cases were cited
where flagmen who had gone back to
flag other trains had gone to sleep, and
in every instance the employes had
been on duty from fifteen to thirty
hours.

There was some effort to show that
the trainmen like this sort of thing,
and resolutions were introduced pro-
testing against the bill. It was urged,
however, that the employes had been
in a measure forced to take this ac-
tion by their superiors, though it was
admitted that some of them were de-
stitute of making large earnings, and
for that purpose were willing to work
overtime. The argument, however, was
not a good one. The bill is not for the
benefit of the trainmen exclusively,
but for the safety of the public as well.
If all the trainmen were willing to
work overtime, which is by no means
true, it would still be necessary to take
measures for the safety of those who
travel.

An amendment offered by Senator
Bacon that the substitute adopted
should not apply to railroads exclusi-
vely within a State was decisively
rejected. No sufficient explanation is
given of this rejection. The bill is said
to relate to roads that do not inter-
state business, for if it did not, Con-
gress would have no power to pass it.
The amendment may have been re-
jected because it was not germane to
the bill, otherwise it would appear that
Congress was offering to take control
of State as well as interstate
traffic. Of course, an attempt to do
this would be nugatory, and there-
fore, besides, there is a possible danger
that the whole bill would be pro-
nounced unconstitutional. There is time
enough, however, for this question to
be investigated in the House, where the
bill may be amended if necessary.

Discouraging Enlistments.

Those who are old enough to remem-
ber what happened during the Civil
War will recall the fact that when men
were arrested, and some difficulty was
experienced in finding any charge
against them, it was put down that
they had been "discouraging enlist-
ments" by certain utterances which
they had made. This was quite suffi-
cient to deprive a good many men of
liberty for an indefinite term.

A Captain in the Federal army has
rushed into print to protest against
drawing the color line in military af-
fairs. He is in favor of the enlistment
of colored men, but he does not wish
them put into regiments to wish-
melves. Let them go into regiments
containing white men, with a perfect
disregard of color. This is a very logi-
cal position for men who think that a
negro is in all respects like the Cauca-
sian, except that an African sun has
turned him a deeper color.

However, the military service of the
United States is none too popular, es-
pecially in times of prosperity, when
employment is comparatively easy to
be had in civil life. Enlistments are
often slow, and desertions have been
the subject of much complaint. The
enlistment of negroes in white regiments
might be popular, at least at first,
among the negroes themselves, who
often manifest a preference for any
arrangement which recognizes their
equality. But what sort of effect
would it have upon white men who
might consider the question of going
into the army? There are known to
be men who long for association on
terms of equality with negroes, but
these men seldom enlist. They find it
more conducive to their comfort and
happiness to hold office to which ne-
gro voters can elect them, or to write
feeling articles on the brotherhood of
man and the importance of abolishing
all artificial distinctions, among which
they somewhat illogically place that of
color. The men who are willing to risk
their lives for their country are very
often the victims of prejudice and pre-
fer to associate with people of their
own color. The circumstance that this
privilege would be denied them in the
army might make them somewhat re-
luctant to enlist.

Even the negroes might not in all
cases approve the abolition of the color
line in enlistments. At West Point the
lot of the colored cadet has often been
far from a happy one, and something
of the same sort might happen to col-
ored men in the ranks of the army.
But supposing that rigid discipline

would prevent this, the negro soldiers
might be shocked to find that when
they indulged in rape and murder, as
at Brownsville, their white comrades
were ready to give them up to justice
and to testify against them with alac-
rity. This would make them naturally
sigh for the good old regiments where
a conspiracy of silence made it im-
possible to convict men who had re-
sorted to murder as a pastime. The
arrangement proposed might accord-
ingly prove unpopular with both races
after a fair trial was given it.

The proposition, therefore, to abolish
the color line in the army is open to
the objection that it discourages en-
listments. That may not be an offense
in time of peace, but as we are all the
time preparing for war, its tendency
must naturally attract attention.

"Willie, We Have Missed You."

Too bad, that William Nelson Crom-
well has gone a-sailing to Europe. The
American people as a result will miss
some iridescent and airy dialogue be-
tween him and Senator Morgan. Hard-
ly had the Senate Canal Committee
passed Senator Morgan's resolution
calling upon the Legal Wonder to ap-
pear before the body and tell some
things about the Panama Canal history
than his soul sighed for Europe, even
as the hart panteth for the water-brook.
The longing could not be put down, so
he packed his trunk and went a-crusad-
ing. When the committee decided to
have him be on the bounding bil-
lows, where he couldn't be had. It was
what some persons who wish to be
original term "a singular coincidence."
His thirst for absence and the com-
mittee's hunger for his presence.

It is related that Mr. Morgan want-
ed to know who invented the Panama
revolution and how Mr. Cromwell got
into the deal by which he received a
commission reputed to amount to mil-
lions. He wanted, too, to get Mr.
Cromwell to tell the committee, in a
burst of confidence, how he became
such an important factor in canal af-
fairs.

The diverting story is now lost—for
the present—to the great American peo-
ple. The Legal Wonder carries his
anecdotes, his secrets, his hypotism,
his temper and his own precious self
far, far away, out of reach of the vul-
gar busybodies of the Senate. While
he feasts his artistic appetite on the
statues, canvases and facades of the
Old World, let us of the New join in the
fine and ancient hymn:

"Willie, we have missed you."
Beer Morgan, will you kindly lead the
singing?

The past year proved a very prosper-
ous one to the South in all branches of
industry. The crops of all kinds were
good, and the prices received for them
were remunerative. There was no yel-
low fever, as in 1905, and traffic and
travel were untrammelled. But in no
respect has Southern prosperity been
better demonstrated than in the mil-
lions of railroads constructed in 1906,
which the Manufacturers' Record gives
as 3,262 miles. Of this number Texas
leads with 810 miles, increasing her
total mileage to a figure beyond 13,000
miles, and placing her still further
ahead of Illinois, which until two years
ago stood at the head of the list. The
new mileage of the other States of the
South for the past year is: Louisiana,
44 miles; Arkansas, 32; Mississippi,
22; Georgia, 28; West Virginia, 25;
North Carolina, 19; Virginia, 16; Fl-
lida, 14; Alabama, 10; and Maryland,
3 1/2 miles. The new mileage for Ken-
tucky has not yet been tabulated, and
will not show a large aggregate, the
new work consisting chiefly in the ex-
tension of lines in the coal regions,
double track and sidings.

What has Judge Carnes to fear in
Jackson? Was he not selected by the
Governor from among the many capab-
le and distinguished jurists in the
State because of the fact that his sym-
pathies are with neither clan? Trust
the mountaineer, no matter how neg-
lected his education has been, to have
the mental aptitude to know who's
who before he turns loose his batteries.

Dr. Cox, it will be recalled, was not
a mountain feudist. He was a law-
abiding physician. He was returning
from a professional call when he was
butchered in the streets by hired as-
sassin. Time cannot wipe out the
disgrace of that crime. An opera
bouffe trial at Jackson of those indicted
for his murder would be an indecor-
um of it by those responsible for the
farce.

"And now a colored preacher demon-
strates that Adam was a negro." (Mil-
waukee Sentinel.)

Then, it would seem, it was neither
an apple nor a lemon, but a water-
melon that proved his undoing.

Mark Twain announces that he fears
a monarchy in America. A dandelion
seed in December and a monarchy theory
in 1907 suggest the possibility that Mr.
Clemens has as keen an appreciation
of advertising as of humor.

The Fall Mail Gazette has found out
that high collars produce headaches.
No married man who is fond of high
balls should be without a few ear-
scraper as aids to explanation.

Cincinnati has adopted an anti-smoke
ordinance as a perpetual injunction
against the stage light about the im-
possibility of anyone having come
"clean from Cincinnati."

Judge Hargis has "done as he damn
pleases" at incalculable cost to the
State. Is he to be allowed to hold
his trial where he likes and before a
jury of his retainers?

William Alden Smith, who will suc-
ceed Alger in the Senate, once blacked
boots. He will find that some of
his colleagues have more recently licked
them.

NEGRO VOTE

ISSUE IN RACE

(Continued From First Page.)

A large number of signatures, asking
the City Democratic Committee to dis-
tract the attention of all these cer-
tificates. This petition will be pre-
sented to the committee within a short
time. It is practically certain that the
committee will take no action regard-
ing the certificates, but will decide that
it is beyond its power to order their
destruction. It is said by some leaders
that the committee has no power to
interfere with the certificates, which
are legal, on their face, and are the
authorization of the voter to cast his
ballot.

From conversation with both sides
it seems that the situation is about
this: The certificates will prove the de-
ciding feature in the primary. If they
are voted, Skain will win; if they are
not voted, Wilkerson will have a close
hard fight, and may win, although the
power of the other side is great. How
to prevent the certificates from being
used is a problem which is keeping the
Wilkerson forces awake at night, and
they claim that they will prevent the
use of them, but they do not explain
just how it will be done, except for the
general talk of guns, in the hands of
men at the polls.

The Two Candidates.

John Skain made his money as post
owner of the Leland Hotel, now owned
by W. F. Klair and Pat Mooney. Re-
cently he sold out the hotel and invest-
ed largely in stock in the Phoenix Har-
bor, and has been a member of one of
the boards of the General Council for
several years, but has never held a per-
sonal office. He is a close personal
friend of Mayor Combs and of
W. F. Klair. He is also a friend of
Judge Frank Bullock, who is regarded
as one of the controlling forces in
Lexington, and has been a county politician.
When the time came for announcements
for Mayor, to succeed Thomas Combs,
Skain was selected to run as the repre-
sentative of the administration. He was
favored by the Mayor, and now is sup-
ported by the Mayor, Judge Bullock,
Louis des Combes and the leading polit-
icians of the party.

J. Travis Wilkerson was born and
reared in Lexington, his father being
jailer of the county for three terms.
He himself was elected Sheriff for one
term. He went into business after
leaving the jail, and is now the owner
and head of a large bank. He is known
as straight and square in all he does
and has the confidence of the people
of Lexington. His campaign is being
conducted by Willis Wiley, who is a
member of the City Committee and an
active participant in the politics of the
city. He has taken up the work of or-
ganizing the city and it is said that he
has a good backing in every precinct,
with men to look after his interests.
His campaign is being conducted
slightly differently from that of his op-
ponent. He has opened headquarters
and meetings are being held several
times each week. With him is David
Hunter, assistant under County At-
torney Press Kimble, who will go to Con-
gress the next term.

Duncan Also To Run.

Well-defined rumor has it that H. T.
Duncan, formerly Mayor of Lexington,
who is opposed to Mayor Combs, will
run as an independent candidate for
Mayor, in case Skain is nominated by
the Democrats. The rumor has gone
so far and the race has become so hot
that arrangements have been made for
any contingency which may happen.
It is said that Mr. Duncan would like
to run independently and that he would
hope to get the endorsement of the
Republican party.

If the registration certificates are
used and voted for Skain, and he is
the nominee because of the use of these
certificates, there will be an independ-
ent ticket, and I think the Republicans
will not put up a man, but will vote
with the "colored Democrats," said a
well-poised politician to-day. "I know
that Mr. Duncan would like to be the
nominee on this independent ticket, but
I do not believe that he would be ac-
cepted by the two sides. The bolters
would name a safe, conservative man
and the Republicans would accept him.
Of course, they would have to agree on
someone, for it would be foolish to put
up two candidates and split the
strength of the opposition. Many Demo-
crats, even some of those who are
supporters of Mr. Skain, do not want
the certificates used, and they would
unless they are destroyed or not used
some of Skain's men will leave him
after the primary and there would be
another hot race for the election."

Full Republican Ticket.

A further complication arises in the
orders which are said to have been sent
out from the Republican National
Committee at Washington. These or-
ders are, it is said, that the Republicans
in Kentucky shall nominate a full State
ticket, and that they shall vote in every
city where there is the slightest possi-
ble chance to win. It is said that Sam
J. Roberts, being the head of the Re-
publican party in Lexington, has re-
ceived the orders from the national
committee and has said that the Re-
publicans in Lexington must nominate
a full ticket and cannot endorse a bolting
candidate.

This would put three tickets in the
field in the city and would divide up
the strength of each so that one could
not tell what would happen. As a
whole the political situation in Lexing-
ton is messed up worse than it has
ever been—worse even than it was dur-
ing the Combs-Bronston race, which
was decidedly lively. The primary is
now close at hand and interest is
awakening to such a point that every-
body talks about the race in the Demo-
cratic party. In the contests for the
minor offices further complications
arise, as there is no division along the
lines of the majority races. In some
of the races both candidates are known
as administration men, and this further
causes division.

Opposition For Klair.

As a result of the fight for Mayor,
"Bully" Klair may have appeared in
his race for Representative from the
city of Lexington. He is a candidate
again for re-election and thus far has
no opposition. Within the last few
days it was developed that a move-
ment is on foot to bring out some man
against Klair and endeavor to beat him
for the nomination. Klair has been
Representative for several terms and
has worked for Lexington in the Gen-
eral Assembly. He is strong and has a
large following, being close to the ad-
ministration of Mayor Combs. Klair

was for Senator McCrory, being the
only one of the city administration
craved on that side. Now he is with
the city administration and is strongly
for Skain.

Who will be put in the field to op-
pose him is not known now, and it is
intimated that no one can be found
willing to take chances against the
present Representative. Many Wilkerson
men will not support Klair, that is
certain, and they will try to get out a
candidate who will run against him.
The time is short to find a man, and
money must be posted to close the en-
tries by Tuesday, January 15.

Bullock To Retire.

While no public announcement has
been made by him, it is generally
known in Lexington that Judge Frank
Bullock will not be a candidate to suc-
ceed himself after his term as County
Judge expires and that he will retire
from politics. Judge Bullock has served
as County Judge for sixteen years, and
during that time has wielded great
power both in the county and in the
city. It is said that he selected Mayor
Combs and put him through with the
assistance of his friends. The County
Judge has large political influence
through the patronage of the office, and
Judge Bullock combined this with his
own personality and personal friends
to become so strong a factor in Lexing-
ton that he is frequently called "the
czar." He is now openly supporting
Skain.

Judge Bullock is said to have select-
ed J. J. Riley, at present Police Judge,
to succeed him as County Judge, and
it is reported that he will throw his in-
fluence to Riley when he retires.

Just at present, though, Lexington
has enough to bother it without going
into the future and borrowing trouble.
Looking ahead something that is to
be the subject of opinion that the com-
mon sense existing on Wednesday and
Thursday of this week were the most
desperate in the history of the feud-
ridden capital of Breathitt, although all
evidence of it had disappeared, to the
casual observer, when he reached the
town, Thursday night.

Many Lives In Danger.

He found that Judge Carnes had ad-
vised in calling for troops upon the ad-
vice of conservative citizens, who be-
lieved that had the Special Judge ap-
pointed an elisor who was considered
to be a friend of the defendant, blood-
shed would have certainly followed and
a dozen or more men been killed. He
found the Judge's advisers of the opi-
nion that both factions, cannot be sat-
isfied from the citizenship of the coun-
ty, and although he did not say that
he would recommend to the Govern-
or that troops should be sent to
Jackson, it was apparent from his ex-
pressions that Judge Lawrence thinks
their presence will be necessary, if the
trial is to be held there, and the jury
is to come from the residents of the
county and town.

Following the report of the Adjutant
General, the Governor will confer with
Judge Carnes when he comes here to
respond to the writ issued by the Court
of Appeals, and if troops are deter-
mined upon, the orders for their de-
tail will not be issued for several
days.

Court May Hear Witnesses.

An inquiry, made of the Appellate
Court to-day by Attorney General
Lays, as to whether witnesses would
be permitted to appear before the court
next Tuesday, is taken as an indication
here that an effort will be made to have
oral testimony heard. If this is ordered
the hearing will have to be held for a
later day in the week in order to get
the witnesses here, and Jackson will
have no court for a week at least.

Attorney E. S. Joubert, of Winchester,
brother of Attorney B. R. Joubert, who
is interested with A. Floyd Byrd in the
prosecution, was here to-day, and will
likely be associated with counsel for the
Commonwealth in the hearing before
the court here.

Upon his arrival at Jackson Thurs-
day night, Gen. Lawrence found the
town as quiet as the State Capital. He
went immediately to call on Judge
Carnes, and talked with him regarding
conditions and regarding the selection
of an elisor for the court. He then
called on Commonwealth's



Society In Kentucky

PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—Miss Alice Reeves, of Atlanta, Ga., has returned to Louisville, where she will be assisted by Miss Alice Reeves, of Atlanta, Ga., who is a teacher of education in the M. F. C. David Cline has returned to school in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Miss Critchfield, of Louisville, and Miss Willie Talbot were married at the residence of Mr. W. F. Bryan, Elder of the First Baptist church, on Monday last. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Wm. Bryan and Miss Mary Graham. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Nancy Mills and Mr. John Quinlan, of Cincinnati, are guests of Misses Quinlan.

Mrs. M. E. Wheeler and children are guests of Mrs. Wm. Wheeler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Wheeler, of Somerset, Ky. Mrs. George Jacoby has returned from a visit to her parents in Winchester. Miss Salie Daniel left Wednesday for Harrodsburg, where she will be music instructor in the Harrodsburg College for young women.

Miss Little Greenhouse, of Lexington, is a guest of Mrs. B. F. Buckley. Mrs. and Mrs. Sam Rothchild, of Ashland, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wollstein.

Mrs. E. R. Leitz, of Chicago, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. W. W. Burley. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Conway of Midway, Ky., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Clark. Mrs. Clark has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Williams, in Irvine, Ky.

Mrs. Rebecca Martin, guest of her brother, Charles, at his home, returned to school at Weona, Minn. Mrs. D. B. Best has returned from a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Flenner, in Winnsboro, S. C.

Frank Davidson, son of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Davidson, has returned to his home in Philadelphia. Mrs. Ben Curtis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, has gone to Stratford, Tex., to assume the duties of assistant cashier of the Bank of Stratford.

Rev. G. W. Clarke is in Jackson, Ky., where he is attending to a revival at the Baptist church. Mrs. McDowell, guest of her mother, Mrs. Hattie Davis, has returned to her home in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Charles Holderman, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Conners, has returned to her home in Louisville. Miss Alice Gaudin, guest of Mrs. Miller Ward, has returned to her home in Marion, Ind.

Miss Matilda Alexander is visiting friends in New York. Misses Margaret and Otis Butler entertained the Young Ladies' Bridge Club Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles C. Clarke and children have returned after an extended visit to relatives in Kentucky. Mrs. Lucille Price has returned to the Conservatory of Music at Cincinnati. Miss Mary Tipton has returned to Barboursville, W. Va., to resume her school duties in the Mary Tipton school.

Mrs. and Mrs. Geo. Hassenfeld have returned from a visit to relatives in Cincinnati. Miss Leslie Turner has returned to Fairmont College, W. Va., after a visit to her mother, Mrs. Wm. Turner, of Somerset, Ky., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Salomon.

Miss Allene Powers has returned to school at Shelbyville. Miss Bessie Holiday entertained at bridge whist Monday. Miss Nora McDermott is visiting friends in Louisville.

BOWLING GREEN. Jan. 11.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Porter, of Bowling Green, La., who have been here and at Elizabethtown on a visit to friends since before Christmas, returned home Wednesday.

The Bowling Green Chapter, United Order of Loyal Sons of the Valley, met at the residence of Mrs. George Switzer in the parlors of the Mansard Hotel.

Mrs. Charles H. Rogers and children, of Elkton, who have been the guests of Mrs. Henry Ault, returned home Thursday evening.

Mrs. James Young entertained with an informal card party Thursday afternoon at her home in Danfield.

The Ladies' Afternoon Enchere Club was entertained Wednesday afternoon by Miss Florence Nahn at her home on Second street. Miss Bessie Sims captured the club prize.

Mrs. Paul Casady, of Covington, Ky., who has been in the city spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stark, returned home Wednesday.

Mrs. E. B. Smith, of Louisville, who will make an indefinite stay, returned home Wednesday. Mrs. Lucie Stark, who has been in the city spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Patterson, returned home Wednesday.

Mrs. Elizabeth McDowell entertained with a card party at her home on Tenth street in honor of her mother, Mrs. T. E. Pruitt, of Lexington.

Mrs. W. K. Marshall was hostess of the current Events Club at her home on Tenth street and a card party. The subject for the evening was "The Separation of the Church and State."

The officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the M. E. church, of Louisville, met Wednesday afternoon at their parlors for the members of the association.

LANCASTER. Jan. 11.—(Special.)—Mrs. James Staughton, of Middletown, is visiting her mother, Mrs. H. A. B. Marksbury.

Mrs. Thomas Robinson, of Hustonville, is the guest of Mrs. D. G. Kaufman. Mrs. Louis Landrum is at home again after a ten-day visit to her mother, Mrs. Donald McDonald, of Danville, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Paty Kinnard.

Mrs. Jesse Walden, of Danville, has been visiting her mother, Mrs. J. B. Woods, of this city. Miss Gertrude Noel, of Danville, has been the guest of Miss Mottie and Lizzie Beasley.

Mrs. A. W. Robinson has returned from a visit to her mother, Mrs. James Wallace, of Madison. Mrs. R. H. Stover, of Somerset, is visiting friends in Northeast Garfield.

COVINGTON. Jan. 11.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cross arrived Thursday in New York from a year and a half spent in Europe. Mrs. Cross left immediately for Paris, Fla., to visit her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Stinkley, who are there for the winter.

Miss Kennedy returned to Colorado for the remainder of the winter. Mrs. William Hildebrandt is there with her mother, Mrs. C. A. Crawford.

Mrs. Sylvie Bremer, of Shelbyville, and Mrs. MacNally, of Louisville, are guests of Miss Jennie Thorpe, Wallace Place.

Mrs. Robert Sutton, of Springfield, Ky., is with her mother, Mrs. Carson Ford, in Newport.

Mrs. Bessie Jackson has returned to her home, Washington City, after a visit to her mother, Mrs. J. H. Chapter. The Washington Chapter of the M. E. B. met Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. W. S. Noel.

Mrs. Marie Louise Payel, of Versailles, who has been the guest of Miss Elsie Eubank, has returned to her home.

Mrs. George Powell, of Louisville, has been the guest of friends here.

Mrs. and Mrs. Wm. McDonald left this week for their Florida home. Mr. Meyer, of Louisville, and sister, Mrs. MacNally, of Louisville, are guests of Miss Jennie Thorpe, Wallace Place.

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SOUTH ON BOOM. AFTER LOBBYISTS TRADE ERRATIC.

Great Manufacturing Advance Adds To Wealth.

INCREASED BANK DEPOSITS RESULT OF NEW PROSPERITY.

ACTIVITY OF RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION AUGURS FUTURE.

POPULATION GROWING FAST.

Baltimore, Jan. 11.—[Special].—In its issue this week the Manufacturers' Record says:

"Consideration of increasing wealth in the South must add to the \$2,000,000,000 of the year 1900, in the capital of each year \$2,225,000,000 of manufactured products and \$200,000,000 of mineral products. Such annual productivity, now aggregating about \$4,450,000,000, accounts for an increase of nearly \$3,000,000,000 in the capital of national banks in the South in six years and an annual increase of \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 in the deposits in national, State, savings and private banks and loan and trust companies in that section.

"The general progress has an expression in and is immediately contributed to, by railroad construction, every mile of new track stretching toward great lumber tracts or toward deposits of iron ore or other minerals, is bringing closer to market virgin agricultural sections, being just that much power added to productivity.

"In 1906, 3,055 miles were added to the South's mileage, 26.7 per cent. of the total addition since 1900, and bringing the total to 64,035 miles. That is more than double the railroad mileage of the whole country in 1850, and within that time 30,000 miles of the country of the South has been added. Texas alone has 3,600 miles more railroad than the whole country in 1850, and within the past year it led in increase in the South 810 miles, the State nearest to it in new construction having been Louisiana with 42 miles.

New Developments.

"Arkansas ranked third in new mileage, the promise of an enormous advance in the farther South, but it is almost equally significant to note 182 miles in Virginia, 192 in North Carolina and 215 in Mississippi, showing the mining and timber development of those States.

"Summarizing farm activities, embracing the raising of practically every crop grown in the country, in addition to crops exclusively Southern, manufacturing energies with 262 per cent. separate industries of the country represented in the South, mineral production, in which the South is to become more and more dominant, especially as to coal and petroleum and iron ore, lumbering operations, in which the cut of the South is about 40 per cent. of the total in the country; railroad building, foreign commerce, etc., a magnificent display of progress is made.

"In six years, with an increase in the population of about 2,000,000, or something more than 10 per cent., the South has increased the value of its farm products 100 per cent., its manufactures \$70,000,000, or 52 per cent. It has added 3,450,000 spindles to its cotton-mill output, an increase of 55 per cent., and its mills used in 1906 about 3,750,000 bales of American cotton, or 48 per cent. more than in 1900.

"In the six years the South's annual pig iron production has increased by 1,000,000 tons, or 69 per cent.; the value of exports at its ports \$177,000,000, or 38 per cent., though it furnishes more than half the cotton of the world, and its cotton exports more than it handles through its own ports, and in that time its railroad mileage increased by 3,055 miles, or 26.7 per cent., and the assessed value of its property by \$2,450,000,000, or nearly 45 per cent."

STOCKS SUFFER BREAK.

Proposed Pennsylvania Issue Causes Shares To Decline.

New York, Jan. 11.—The announcement of an intended issue of additional capital by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the extent of \$100,000,000 in bonds and \$100,000,000 in stock served to shock speculative sentiment, and the stock market today. Pennsylvania shares sold down four points from yesterday's close, following enormous volume trading, beginning with 500 shares at the opening and selling in individual blocks later up to 1,000 shares.

At St. Paul, Chicago, New York, Pacific and Baltimore and Ohio were most acutely affected of the stocks in the general list, while the decline in the other two points were quite general. The sharpness of the break invited profit taking, and the market was in orders were put into the market also as a protective measure by inside interests. The rebound was substantial, and in the course of the first hour, in which the principal active stock recovered one to one-half point. Trading then became quieter.

BOND ISSUE DELAYED.

Great Northern Deal Prevented By Court Failing To Act.

New York, Jan. 11.—Owing to no decision having been handed down by the Minnesota courts in the action by which the Attorney General of that State would enjoin the Great Northern Railway Company from issuing its proposed \$50,000,000 of new stock, the company is obliged to postpone indefinitely its issue of new bonds.

The books were to have been closed yesterday, but they will now be closed until January 15. The date of the first payment on the new stock has been advanced from January 14 to January 18.

The Stock Exchange issued notice yesterday that the day for settlement of the Northern Pacific rights, which was set for to-day, has been put over until January 14.

MUST PAY LOSSES.

North German Fire Company Ordered To Settle Frisco Claims.

Hamburg, Jan. 11.—The North German Fire Insurance Company, according to a decision rendered by the court in a test case to-day, must pay the losses which it incurred as a result of the San Francisco earthquake of last year.

INJUNCTIONS REFUSED.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Judge Bretnano, of the Cook County Superior Court, today refused to issue an injunction restraining John J. Hannahan and other officers of the Firemen's Union from five Firemen from expelling the members of the Paul Revere Lodge of Boston and the Great Northern Lodge of Newport, Vt. The court proceedings followed action at the convention of the union in Milwaukee last September, at which time an increased tax was imposed on all lodges and the two Eastern branches refused to pay it. Judge Bretnano intimated that the matter should be settled out of court.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses yesterday to Henry Lottels and Lena W. Hager and Ed. Lottels and Lena W. Hager.

Two Bills Appear In Indiana Legislature.

AIMED AT PAID MANIPULATORS AT CAPITOL.

SHOT FIRED AT STANDARD OIL'S METHODS.

INCREASED SALOON LICENSE.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 11.—[Special].—The formidable showing which lobbyists made at the opening session of the Legislature yesterday and the certainty that every interest was likely to be affected by proposed measures, this session will have paid lobbyists in attendance, bore fruit to-day in two bills aimed at the practice.

One was introduced by Representative Johnson and makes it a penal offense for anyone to act as a lobbyist for a pecuniary consideration, or to act as legislative counsel for any corporation or association or attempt in any way to influence the vote of any member of the Legislature, except by appearance before committees or by submitting to members written or printed arguments regarding measures pending in the two houses. The bill is aimed at professional lobbyists and would not apply to a man who was looking after his own individual interests in the Legislature.

Another bill has been prepared by Representative Elliott, which requires all lobbyists to register with the Secretary of State and get from him a certificate before he can be admitted to the ante-rooms of either house. The names of those lobbyists and of the parties they represent must be placed in a book in the Secretary's office and the lobbyist shall render a statement of all expenses incurred to his work as such. Heavy penalties are provided for failure to comply with the provision of the bill.

First Shot At Standard Oil.

The first shot aimed at corporations was fired to-day when a bill was offered to prevent discrimination on the part of any corporation in the sale of commodities of like grade, gravity and quality. The bill is directed against the Standard Oil Company and is designed to prevent the "rotations" from reducing the price of oil in a city or town where it has competition and maintain, as long as an independent concern enters a city where it has had exclusive trade, reduces the prices of oil as so to drive out the competitor, at the same time maintaining prices in other places. The bill provides for a fine of \$5,000 for every violation of the act.

Small Deluge In Senate.

There was a small deluge of bills in the Senate to-day, chief among them being one for the purpose of increasing the value of the State seal to \$1,000, which is an increase of \$750 over the present county license. Another bill was introduced for the purpose of increasing the value of the State seal to \$1,000, which is an increase of \$750 over the present county license. Another bill was introduced for the purpose of increasing the value of the State seal to \$1,000, which is an increase of \$750 over the present county license.

PENSION BILL PASSES.

Washington, Dec. 11.—A general pension bill was passed by the Senate to-day, which, if it becomes a law, will give to survivors of the late Civil War, who were discharged at the age of sixty-two years, \$12 per month, \$15 to those seventy and \$20 to those eighty-two years of age.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill was taken up and read. Amendments to the bill were introduced, and the bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16.

BREAKS SPEED RECORD.

House Passes Bill At Rate of Seven Each Minute.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The House to-day in an hour and thirty-five minutes passed 628 private pension bills, or an average of seven bills a minute, thus breaking the highest record ever made before.

MORE WARSHIPS TO BE ORDERED TO PACIFIC.

Atlantic Division's Maneuvers Not To Be Called Off, However.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Although the suggestion has been made that on account of the maneuvers of the Atlantic division on the Pacific coast, the fleet should be called off, the Navy Department has decided to keep the fleet in the Pacific.

The House also passed a bill to increase the limit of coast of five light house tenders, making the total limit \$200,000, instead of \$135,000.

On account of the absence of a quorum the House adjourned at 1:45 o'clock p. m. until Monday.

The Warm Weather Causes Slump In Business.

SECTIONS WHERE COLD PREVAILS SUFFER NO RELAPSE.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES ENJOY GREAT POPULARITY.

PRICES HOLDING THEIR OWN.

New York, Jan. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will say: Trade returns are irregular because of the erratic weather, unseasonably high temperatures restricting sales of heavy weight wearing apparel at some points, while business is most satisfactory in colder sections.

Freight blockades were relieved to some extent, but there is still much complaint of tardy deliveries. Mercantile collections are also more prompt in some sections than others, but there is still much complaint of the large amount of forward business on the books of manufacturing plants and general confidence in the future.

Shipping operations have been greatly facilitated at the East by open weather maintaining activity in markets for materials beyond the customary date. Prices for freight have declined almost 1 per cent. during December.

Some steel mills are now able to make deliveries more promptly because of the considerable relieving pressure very much in that department. Steel bars for bridge building are in great demand, and the leading feature, a single contract for 5,000 tons being placed at Chicago.

Pig Iron Active.

Forward business in pig iron is very heavy at Pittsburgh, orders covering the output of some furnaces for almost the entire year being placed. The date of delivery, but sales are not reported. The market is active, and the price of pig iron is holding its own.

Improvement is noted in woolen goods, considerable relieving pressure very much in that department. The market is active, and the price of woolen goods is holding its own.

Leather Quiet.

Thus far leather is quiet, but prices are firmly maintained. Tanners of sole have no surplus stocks on hand and shoe manufacturers are in a position to meet the demand in response to the present dullness.

Higher prices have prevailed at the leather market, but there is a natural reaction from the preceding decline, as the short account of the market is not very large.

CROSS CURRENTS IN TRADE.

Bradstreet's Says Business Is Up To Season's Usual Level.

New York, Jan. 11.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say:

There are some cross currents in trade, which prevent generalization, but as a whole the situation looks little better than it did a few days ago. The early stage of the season. The need of seasonable weather is noted throughout the country.

In wholesale and jobbing trade spring orders are being placed. The market is active, and the price of goods is holding its own.

Industrial lines previous activity continues without change. Some few lines of iron and steel are notably strong, and the market is active.

Car Shortage Serious.

The car shortage question is still acute, though mild weather helps the railroads. The market is active, and the price of cars is holding its own.

Flower Milling Report.

The Rev. J. C. Miller, pastor of the Lander Memorial Methodist church, had for his subject at the "New Year" service, "The New Year's Resolutions." He said: "If sincerely expressed, it should be a new year's resolution to be a better man than you were last year."

Commission Men Elected.

Pittsburg, Jan. 11.—The fifteenth annual convention of the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States, which has been in session in this city for the past three days, was brought to a close to-night with a banquet following the election of officers.

Textiles Active.

The situation in raw and manufactured textiles is a very strong one. The market is active, and the price of textiles is holding its own.

that one refinery has cut prices of refined oil. Coffee has advanced slightly, futures being 25 to 30 points lower on large movement.

Clearings for the week ending January 10 aggregate \$1,470,000,000, 9.5 per cent. over last week, but 9 per cent. below the same week last year. Excluding New York City the total is \$1,283,150,000, 9.5 per cent. over last week, but 9 per cent. below the same week last year.

Business failures in the United States number 271 against 185 last week, 286 in the 11th week of 1906 and 286 in 1905. In Canada failures for the week ending Jan. 10, 1907, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

BUSINESS OF THE BANKS.

Increase of 1.9 Per Cent. Shown In the Clearings at Louisville.

New York, Jan. 11.—The following table, compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, shows the increase of 1.9 per cent. in the clearings at Louisville for the week ending Jan. 10, 1907, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

		Incr.
New York	\$2,441,000,000	
Chicago	2,288,273,000	
Detroit	1,000,238,000	5.2
Philadelphia	1,057,000,000	0.9
St. Louis	1,054,154,000	0.9
Pittsburg	655,912,000	
St. Paul	655,912,000	2.2
Baltimore	31,653,309,000	2.2
Cincinnati	32,017,000	10.2
San Francisco	32,017,000	10.2
New Orleans	30,240,000	5.6
Minneapolis	20,908,000	22.9
Portland	18,908,000	19.6
Louisville	15,402,000	19.6
San Antonio	15,402,000	19.6
Los Angeles	13,881,000	24.1
Omaha	10,619,000	17.1
San Diego	10,619,000	17.1
Providence	8,856,000	13.6
Buffalo	8,856,000	13.6
San Jose	8,856,000	22.2
St. Paul	9,070,000	19.6
San Jose	8,570,000	19.6
Seattle	8,570,000	18.9
Memphis	2,262,000	
San Jose	8,041,000	87.8
Richmond	8,041,000	



BY \$16,045,166

Assessor's Report Shows Taxable Increase.

\$2.50

\$4 and \$6.

Cut-price clearance in Boys' Suits and Overcoats—in three big lots. Double-breasted Suits, sizes 8 to 16; Norfolk Suits, sizes 7 to 16; Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits, sizes 2 1/2 to 10; Russian Overcoats, sizes 2 to 8.

All materials and all kinds of patterns. Regular prices \$2.50 to \$12. Cut-price clearance prices \$2.50, \$4 and \$6.

Levy's Third and Market.

Courier-Journal

TRADES UNION COUNCIL
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1907

GOOD WORK AMONG LOUISVILLE'S POOR

ANNUAL REPORT OF KING'S DAUGHTERS.

TRAINED NURSES VISIT HOMES OF MANY UNFORTUNATES.

URGENT APPEAL FOR AID.

The thirteenth annual report of the nursing work of the City Union of the King's Daughters and Sons for the year 1906, ending November last, has been published in pamphlet form for distribution. The booklet, with the excellent report of work done, is embellished with the picture of some of the scenes met with by the nurses in their work of visiting and assisting the sick of the poor and unfortunate throughout the city.

The report shows that Miss Katherine Jenkins, supervising nurse, from November, 1905 to November, 1906, made 1,967 visits, and that Dr. Anna Page, assistant nurse, made 745 visits. During the year 1,023 garments were received and 123 were given out.

The report of the treasurer shows that on November 1, 1906, there was a balance on hand of \$104.25. The receipts during the year were \$1,046.30. The disbursements during the year were \$1,229.70, leaving a balance on November 1, 1907, of \$104.25.

The table of comparisons in the report shows that the work of the organization has steadily increased since its beginning in 1893. An urgent appeal is made to the public for help. The course of the appeal the following is found:

Appeal To Public.

"We employ a graduate nurse, and supply her with clothing and clean bed linen for the poor unfortunate who fall to our care. In addition, we maintain a kitchen, which is known as an emergency fund, with which we relieve urgent cases, supplying food when it is necessary, employing special nurses, if the case be one which requires special attention, and providing other means for the support of these unfortunate until able to do something to help themselves. Besides all this, we furnish medical supplies free at all times, and see that each case receives competent medical attention, in addition to those services rendered by the nurses.

"Any subscriptions that you are pleased to make, or that any of your friends would care to make, should be sent to Miss Jennie May Wallace, treasurer, room 22 Illinois life building, or to Miss Jennie C. Benedict, superintendent of nurse work, 612 Fourth avenue."

The officers of the union are as follows: Chairman, Mrs. Carl J. Mittler; vice chairman, Mrs. James Buchanan; second vice chairman, Mrs. Henry Selmer; secretary, Miss Lillie V. Haffield; treasurer, Miss Jennie May Wallace; supervising nurse, Miss Katherine Jenkins; assistant nurse, Miss Anna Page.

Executive Board—Advisory member, Mrs. Homer M. Stucky; chairman devotional committee, Mrs. Angus W. Gordon; chairman press committee, Miss Lillian McGee; chairman nurse committee, Mrs. James Mulholland; chairman trained nurses—supervising nurse, Miss Katherine Jenkins; assistant nurse, Dr. Anna Page.

Assisting Physicians—Dr. Oscar W. Doyle, Dr. Thomas L. Butler, Dr. C. T. Pope, Dr. R. T. Yoe, Dr. John King Freeman, Dr. E. L. Cawen, Dr. John B. Richardson, Dr. C. L. Cawen, Dr. J. Zimmerman, Dr. Charles H. Whitlatch.

MALE HIGH SCHOOL FACULTY TO MEET.

The Male High School faculty will meet at the Courthouse to-night. Special papers by the teachers will be read on "The Teaching of Languages." There will be a general discussion of "The Best Way to Secure a Working Knowledge of English Grammar." Other matters affecting the welfare of the school will also be discussed.

Courier-Journal

Counting Room	
Advertising Dept.	
Circulation, City	
Circulation, Foreign	
Cum.	121
Main	240
276	276
Managing Editor	1340
Editor-in-Chief	
Mailing Dept.	
President's Office	
Complaints	

Get Your Number, Then Ask For the Department Desired.

BY \$16,045,166

Assessor's Report Shows Taxable Increase.

TOTAL VALUATION LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT \$159,610,244.

MORE POLICE PROVIDED BY SUBSTITUTE SALARY ORDINANCE.

REVISION OF STREET NAMES.

The total increase in the value of property in Louisville liable to assessment over that of last year is \$16,045,166. Louis Summers, City Assessor, gave out these figures yesterday afternoon, they being contained in his official report of the assessment for 1907. In his report submitted to the General Council on December 11, 1906, he was enabled to give only an estimated value of the assessable property in Louisville, his figures at that time showing an increase over the valuation of taxable property for the year 1906 of \$11,837,000. His latest and official figures show an increase over the estimated increase of \$4,187,166.

Following is an itemized statement of the assessment in its complete form for 1907:

Value of land \$46,589,782
Value of improvements \$2,477,750
Steam railroads and bridges \$2,000,000
Value of personal property and franchises \$1,942,732

Total \$159,610,244

In order to show the real increase in the value of property liable to assessment over last year, Mr. Summers has added to the total value of assessable property for 1907 \$1,406,945, the value of the Louisville Water Company's property. This property went on the Assessor's list last year, but since then it has become the property of the city and is consequently not subject to municipal taxation. With the value of the Louisville Water Company's property added to the value of assessable property for 1907 the sum total is \$163,067,189. The total value of assessable property for 1906 was \$147,022,023.

FOR MORE PATROLMEN.

Provision Made In Substitute To Salaries Ordinance.

Ten new patrolmen will be added to the Louisville police force provided the substitute ordinance to be offered in its next meeting to take the place of the original ordinance providing for an increase in the salaries of the police and firemen passes both boards. The substitute ordinance, which is the same as the original except that it provides for an additional ten patrolmen was agreed upon at a joint meeting of the Finance and the Police and Fire committees of the lower board yesterday.

No change whatever in the salaries previously agreed upon by the police and firemen will be recommended by the joint committee, which considered the ordinance yesterday. It was noted that a fight would be waged against the passage of the ordinance because of the fact that it provides for an increase in the salaries of the police corporals not to exceed the increase the patrolmen are to receive. This objection to the ordinance was not offered at the meeting yesterday, and it is believed that the plan to increase the police force by the addition of ten men will meet with general approval.

CHANGE NAMES OF STREETS.

Duplications Lead Committee To Suggest Revision.

Due to the fact that the names of many Louisville streets have been duplicated, thus causing considerable confusion, the Board of Trade has recommended to the General Council that the names of such streets be changed. The board has decided upon the following changes, which are in the majority of cases proposed, but not in all. The following is a rough outline of the changes to be recommended, subject to amendment before the matter reaches the General Council:

Baxter avenue, from Highland avenue to city limits; name changed to Bardonia road.

Castellwood avenue, from Broadway to city limits; changed to Bardonia road.

Von Vorles avenue, from Highland avenue to Castellwood avenue; to Baxter avenue.

Castellwood avenue, from Von Vorles avenue to city limits; changed to Baxter avenue.

Cedar street, from Fifteenth street to city limits; changed to Grayson street.

Churchill street, from Eleventh street to Fifteenth street; changed to St. Catherine street.

Harney street, from Fifteenth to Eighteenth street; changed to St. Catherine street.

Center avenue, from Park avenue to East street; changed to Fayette avenue.

Ellison avenue, from Reuter avenue to Castellwood avenue; changed to Spratt street.

Ellison street, from Goss avenue to Charles street; changed to McHenry street.

Thomas street, from Spratt street to southeast; changed to Ellison avenue.

Edwards avenue, from Ewing avenue to Castellwood avenue; changed to Field avenue.

Elwood or Forwood avenue, from Baxter avenue to Von Vorles avenue; changed to Elwood avenue.

Ormay avenue, from Eighteenth street to city limits; changed to Raymond street.

Better street, from Overhill street to Fayette avenue; changed to Raymond street.

Forest street, from Shelby street southeast; changed to A street.

Frank avenue, from Hillwood avenue southeast; changed to Thompson avenue.

Hickory avenue, from Twenty-fifth to Twelfth street; changed to Green street.

Q or Q street, from William street to Pope street; changed to Sycamore avenue.

Sycamore street, from Sycamore street to Ewing avenue; changed to Sycamore street.

Levering street, from Magnolia avenue southeast; changed to Seventh street.

Linden street, from square, from Floyd to Preston; changed to Pearl avenue.

Lucas Place, from Seventh to Eighth; changed to Magazine street.

Fluence Place, from Seventh to Eighth; changed to Delaware street.

Victoria Place, from Fourth to Sixth; changed to Magnolia avenue.

Marshall avenue, from Long to Raymond; changed to Raymond avenue.

Overhill street, from Broadway to Undell; changed to Robel avenue.

Peter street, from Preston to first alley northwest of Bergman; changed to Woodbine.

Randolph avenue, from Broadway to Barton; changed to Avenue.

Barton, from Slewin to St. Cecilia; changed to St. John.

Park Place, from Third to Southern railway; changed to Monument Place.

Baxter avenue, from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth; changed to Cornwall street.

Griffiths Court, from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh; changed to Cornwall street.

Preston Court, from Preston street west; changed to Magnolia avenue.

St. Joseph street, from Payne street south; changed to Bassetter avenue.

Pope, from Melwood to city limits; changed to Belmont avenue.

Seventh street, from Oak to city limits; changed to Oakland road.

Courtney, from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-ninth; changed to Ward.

Beatty, Twenty-sixth street west; changed to Beatty.

Willow street, from Transit avenue to Slougher; changed to Willow avenue.

Wilson, from Baxter to Overhill; changed to Hill street.

Lee, from Baxter to Norris Place; changed to Sherman.

Hillside, west from Sycamore, north; changed to Carline.

Euclid, from Eighteenth to Twenty-fifth; changed to Ormay avenue.

Stratton avenue, from Eighteenth to Schurman; changed to St. Louis.

Russell, from Eighteenth east; changed to St. Louis avenue.

Force, from Eighteenth to Schurman; changed to Burnell.

Billing, from Eighteenth to Schurman; changed to Bayless.

Ashbottom road, from Barbee to city limits; changed to Jackson street.

Preston lane, from Broadway to Chestnut; changed to Barret.

Monterey, from Bowles line to city limits; changed to Twenty-fifth street.

Short, from Spring to Barkman.

Rubin, from Tractor northeast to Lexington, from Eleventh to Eighteenth; changed to Brooklyn street.

Southgate, from Fifteenth to Eighteenth; changed to Delaware.

YOUTH SHOOTS HIMSELF IN LEG PLAYING BANDIT.

Sol Marx, the seventeen-year-old son of Mr. Leopold Marx, of 148 Second street, accidentally shot himself in the right leg with a revolver, which he thought was unloaded, while playing bandit with his younger brother, Frank, and a group of boys in the city limits. He had been playing in the attic with his younger brother, Frank, and a group of boys in the city limits, when he picked up an old revolver that he thought was a bandit and snapped the trigger in his brother's face. Then he commenced to dance a jig on the floor, and pointing the revolver at his feet, he pulled the trigger. The bullet tore its way through the sole of his right shoe, inflicting a painful wound. Members of the family, hearing the shot, rushed to the scene and found young Marx lying on the floor in a pool of blood. Dr. R. K. Ireland, called to the residence, found the wound, which is not considered serious.

MISSION INSTITUTE

ANNOUNCED FOR NEXT WEEK BY METHODIST PASTORS.

Sessions of Two Days At West Broadway Church—Subjects of Addresses and Speakers.

The pastors of the Methodist Church, South, in the city are arranging to hold a missionary institute on Thursday and Friday, January 17 and 18. The institute will be held at West Broadway Methodist church and will be in charge of the presiding elder, the Rev. B. M. Messick, D. D., who will preside and give the general direction to the meeting. All the pastors in the Louisville district will be present, as will also the Rev. E. F. Goodson, the missionary secretary for the conference, and the Rev. S. H. Wainwright, D. D., a missionary to Japan, but who is now in the United States.

WATCH MONDAY'S PAPER!

We will announce on that day the names of the

Prize Winners

In An Advertisement Designing Contest.

The following are the prize winners in the contest for the best advertisement designing contest, held by the Louisville Post-Examiner:

1st Prize—The Rev. B. M. Messick, D. D.

2nd Prize—The Rev. B. M. Messick, D. D.

3rd Prize—The Rev. B. M. Messick, D. D.

4th Prize—The Rev. B. M. Messick, D. D.

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40th Prize—The Rev. B. M. Messick, D. D.

The Triumph of Right.

The Union Central's methods of doing business embodied in the greatest insurance reform of the age.

The famous Armstrong Law, under which nearly all the principal life insurance companies of the United States are now operating and which has or will result in very material saving in net cost of insurance to policyholders, was modeled in all essential respects after the

Union Central Life Insurance Co.'s

schedule of rates of Commission and General Expense of Management. No material change, therefore, in our agency contract has or will be necessary.

Surely no higher tribute could be paid to the general standing and solid worth of any company than that implied in the practical adoption by the New York Legislature of the UNION CENTRAL'S methods as the best and safest for the regulation of all insurance companies doing business in that State.

By virtue of lower premium rates at the outset, in conjunction with, first, the highest interest earnings of any company in the world, and, second, the lowest combined death and expense rate, the Union Central is enabled to offer all legitimate forms of life insurance at a lower net cost than any other company in existence.

This is a bold statement, but we are ready at any time to justify it by the record.

Will you give us a chance to do this?

We want good agents for this Company everywhere in Kentucky.

Rousseau & Hubbard,

General Agents, Norton Building, Louisville, Ky.

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31st Prize—The Rev. B. M. Messick, D. D.

32nd Prize—The Rev. B. M. Messick, D. D.

33rd Prize—The Rev. B. M. Messick, D. D.

34th Prize—The Rev. B. M. Messick, D. D.

35th Prize—The Rev. B. M. Messick, D. D.

36th Prize—The Rev. B. M. Messick, D. D.

37th Prize—The Rev. B. M. Messick, D. D.

38th Prize—The Rev. B. M. Messick, D. D.

39th Prize—The Rev. B. M. Messick, D. D.

40th Prize—The Rev. B. M. Messick, D. D.

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